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Objects.

1. To promote the interests of bee-keepers.
2. To protect and defend its members in their lawful rights as to keeping bees.
3. To enforce laws against the adulteration of honey.

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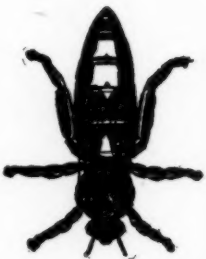
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Our Standard-Bred

6 Queens for \$4.00; 3 for \$2.10;
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CHAS. MITCHELL

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Cuts all bone with adhering meat and gristle. Never clogs. 10 Days' Free Trial. No money in advance.

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In Crates
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We Have Some Copies Left of the Book
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By Thomas G. Newman

bound in cloth, that we offer cheap to close out. It contains 160 pages, and is bound in cloth. It used to be a one-dollar book, but we will mail them, so long as they last, at 50 cents each; or with the American Bee Journal one year—both for only \$1.20. Surely this is a bargain. The book is well illustrated, and has some good information in it, especially for beginners. Address all orders to

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Wholesale and Retail. New price-list just out—**Free.** Let me figure on your wants.

Atf **W. D. Soper, Jackson, Mich.**
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Only 25 cents per Case!

60-lb. Empty Tins, two to a case;
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Prompt Service and Lewis BEEWARE

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 The most wonderful farm tool ever invented. Two harrows in one. It throws the dirt out, then in, leaving the land level and true. A labor saver, a time saver. Needs no Tongue Truck. Jointed Pole. Beware of imitations and infringements. Send today for **FREE** Booklet.
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You bee-keepers who use odd-sized equipment can have it made now if you will send to us sample with your order.

DO NOT DELAY

until the busy season to have these odd-sized Goods made—you will be sure to be refused. This causes you annoyance, delay, loss of honey and loss of money.

No factory can make these Goods for you during the rush.

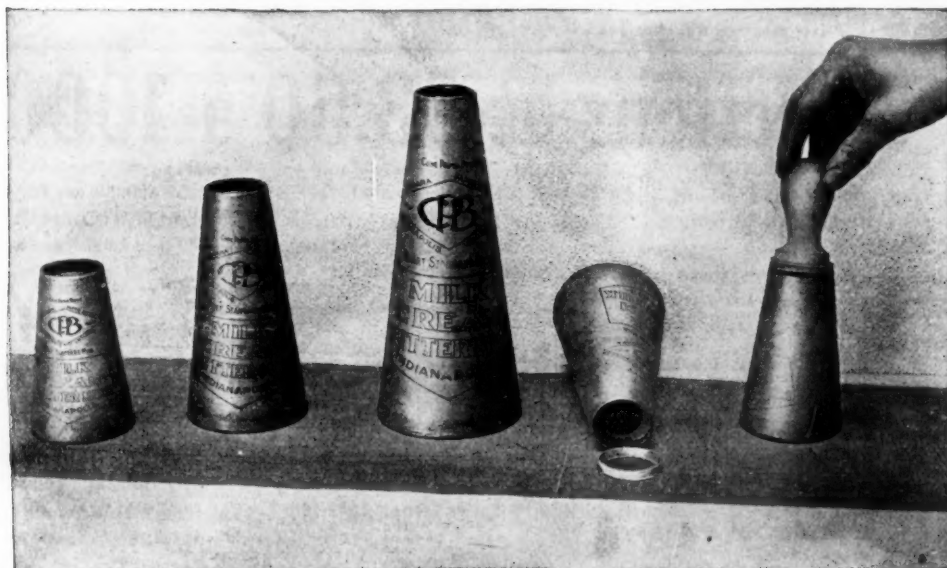
We are now well caught up on orders and can make anything special which you may want. Now's your chance. Take time by the forelock and let us make such Goods for you now and have them on hand ready for next season.

Remember this offer is of short duration. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

G. B. Lewis Company,
Manufacturers of Beeware, Watertown, Wis.

— "If Goods are wanted Quick, send to Pouder." —

PAPER HONEY-JARS — A Sanitary, Substantial Paper Bottle MADE OF HEAVY Waxed Paper, and



**Cheap enough
to Give Away**

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Now packed in uniform shipping boxes of one gross each, complete with stoppers, and a stopper-inserter, with each gross.

Please note the very light weight when packed for shipment, a feature by which transportation by express is often as cheap as by freight.

PRICES :

	1 GROSS	6 GRO.	WT.
Half-Pints	\$1.50	\$ 8.00	13 lbs.
Pints	1.80	10.00	18 "
Quarts	2.30	12.00	28 "

Sample dozen, any size or assorted sizes, by express, for 25 cents, not prepaid. Sending samples by mail is not entirely practical. **Descriptive Leaflet Mailed Free.**

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(Entered as second-class matter July 30, 1907, at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., under Act of March 3, 1879.)

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GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.
DR. C. C. MILLER, Associate Editor.

CHICAGO, ILL., NOVEMBER, 1910

Vol. L---No. 11

Editorial Notes and Comments

Uniting Weak Colonies

It is a great mistake to attempt to winter a lot of weaklings. If a colony has not enough bees to cover at the very least 4 combs, unite. If the work is not already done, the sooner the better. There is more than one good plan of uniting. The newspaper plan is the favorite plan with the writer, possibly because it is his own invention.

No special preparation is needed. Put a sheet of newspaper over one of the colonies, and over that place the story containing the other colony. That's all—the bees will do the rest, except that after 3 or more days you will assemble in the lower story the best combs of each, so as to have the colony all in one story. Yet that is not absolutely necessary. If there is any choice of queens, you may destroy the poorer, but if you have no choice the bees will attend to the queen-business. But there is some advantage in having the queen of the upper colony killed in advance; there is less danger of any of the bees going back to the old location.

Either colony may be placed on top of the other; other things being equal it is well to put the weaker on the stronger, always leaving the lower on its own stand.

Brood-Combs for Bait in Supers

In the British Bee Journal L. S. Crawshaw raises the question:

"Is there not danger of getting pollen in the sections when inserting shallow frames of brood in the super?"

One would think so, but in actual practice it does not seem so. Years ago the writer practiced using a frame of brood in the section super to get the bees to work in the super, and there was no trouble with pollen; but if the brood was left in the super until capping began on the sections the capping would be darkened from the black

wax carried across from the brood-comb to the sections.

But instead of using brood in the super, a very much better way is to use bait-sections—sections of the previous year that have been partly filled and emptied out. In some of the foreign books or papers one reads of using bait-sections partly filled with honey. Bees will start about as well—perhaps just as well—on the empty comb, and it is hardly practicable early in the season to have honey in baits, for if kept over from the previous season the honey would be granulated.

A single bait-section in the center of the super is all that is needed. In a poor season this bait-section may be filled and sealed and not another section in the super started, but in a good season it will be but a short time after the bait is occupied before the bees will be at work all over the super.

Price of a 1-lb. Bottle of Honey

J. E. Crane estimates, in the Bee-Keepers' Review, that when a producer gets 8 cents for a pound of extracted honey at wholesale, the consumer must pay 24 cents for it. He figures thus:

One pound extracted honey.....	8c
Freight on same.....	3/4c
Bottle.....	4 1/4c
Freight to jobber.....	1c
Cost of selling to jobber.....	1/2c
Labels, cost of bottling, etc.....	1/2c
Jobber's commission.....	2c
Retailer's profit.....	5c
Total.....	22c

Then another 2 cents must be added for loss from leakage and waste, and to pay the one who puts up the honey. Editor Hutchinson well says in comment:

"It does seem a pity, as though something was wrong, when it costs twice as much to put a pound of honey into the consumer's hands as it does to produce the honey."

Right on the face of it, it looks like paying a good deal for glass that is to

be thrown away, to pay more for the glass to contain 2 pounds of honey than the producer would get for another pound of honey. It might be a work of philanthropy to educate the consumer to buy honey by the can of 60 pounds. Any family can—ought—to consume that much in a year. The head of the family can buy such a can for \$6, while at 24 cents a bottle it would cost him \$14.40. That saving of \$8.40 ought to appeal to him. At the same time the producer would be the gainer to sell at \$6 a can rather than to sell at 8 cents a pound to the dealer.

Keeping Comb Honey

"To preserve comb honey in the best condition, each section should be wrapped in 3 or 4 thicknesses of tissue-paper and stored in a dry, warm place, well ventilated, and where the temperature is never allowed to get below 80 degrees Fahr."—*British Bee Journal*.

Such care of honey approaches, if it does not entirely reach, perfection. But is it practicable? Perhaps on a small scale with a few sections for home use, but hardly on a commercial scale. Certainly not in the northern part of this country. With the thermometer flirting with zero for many days together, it is not easy to have a place where the mercury never gets below 80. In our living apartments we want no such heat. The "well ventilated" part adds greatly to the difficulty of keeping up the temperature.

But some approach may be made toward what is given as the ideal. Too often honey is kept where it freezes occasionally, if not frequently, and then we have cracked combs and granulation of the honey. If we can not keep it at 80, surely we need not let it freeze.

As to ventilation, is it at all necessary? Likely, to some extent, to cure honey, but hardly to keep it. A section of honey in perfect condition needs no evaporation, and so no ventilation. The trouble is that too often the honey is not cured and in perfect condition when cold weather arrives. A very important thing is that the honey be kept in a hot place while it is still hot weather. And that is not difficult. In an attic it may be nearer 100 than 80. And one hot day in August will stand

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off several cold days in winter. Indeed, honey that has been kept through the hot weather in such a place has been known to keep perfectly through the following winter in a freezing temperature. So we might, in a sense, say that the important part of the winter keeping of honey is the August keeping.

A cellar is, in general, about the worst place to keep honey. In summer it is damp, except in such dry climates as Colorado, and the honey becomes thin, oozes through the sealing, and weeps down over the surface. But in winter, with a furnace, it is an excellent place. Even if the temperature does not often go above 50, the air is kept dry by the furnace, and the honey keeps well. Of course, a stove in the cellar would also do.

A few sections may be kept well in the kitchen, the higher up in the cupboard the better. Honey that has been kept through the hot weather of summer in an attic may be kept through the winter in the same place. Where salt will keep dry, honey will keep well, other things being favorable.

Asprea Introducing Cage

From sunny Italy is received a new introducing cage, concerning which its inventor, Vincent Asprea, writes as follows:

I take the liberty to send you an introducing queen-cage of my own.

With this I can introduce queens (and, in fact, I introduced many) without any previous pinching of queen-cells, for the bees gnaw them out in 24 hours after the queen has been liberated. This is a fact. I observed it again and again, so that now I never look for queen-cells when introducing. You see, then, that any danger from some queen-cells being overlooked is entirely discarded. This is perhaps its best feature, one for which it is decidedly superior to any other introducing cage.

But it works well for safe introducing as well. By means of the tin handle I hang the cage with the queen in between two frames in the queenless colony, the tin door being shut. Twenty-four hours later I open the tin door so that the bees can enter the cage through the queen-excluder. I wait for a while then I observe the interior of the cage: in 99 cases out of 100 I find the queen walking peacefully among the bees, they making no attempt to ball her. An intimate acquaintance is made, and the body of the queen is impregnated with their odor. Twelve hours later, or less, the queen can be liberated with absolute confidence of a kind reception.

Italy.

VINCENT ASPREA.

It may be explained that at one end of the cage there is a strip of queen-excluder zinc. This is fastened at one end by a small nail on which it works as on a hinge, the other end of the strip being held in place by another nail loosely pushed in. Over this strip of perforated zinc is a strip of tin of the same size as the zinc, and fastened on in the same way. For the first 24 hours the cover remains in place over the zinc. Then the bee-keeper opens the hive, swings the tin strip open, and returns the cage. The perforated zinc still holds the queen imprisoned, but allows the workers to enter the cage. For some reason bees will generally not attack a queen in a cage when they will do so if she is entirely at liberty. After another 12 hours, the queen is let out of the cage.

The special point of difference between this cage and cages in general is that after 24 hours confinement the queen is allowed for 12 hours to be in

direct contact with the bees in the cage, as they may freely pass in and out through the perforations in the zinc. In this there is certainly an advantage. Mr. Asprea thinks it differs from other cages in that with this cage the bees themselves will destroy any queen-cells present. In many cases they will do so with the use of any other cage, and whether they will do so in all cases with this cage could only be told by long trial.

An American bee-keeper—was it E. F. Atkinson?—devised an introducing cage that makes use of the same principle, only the American cage acts automatically without the need of opening the hive to allow the bees to enter the cage through the excluder, and again to let the queen out of the cage. In other words, the American cage does not require the hive to be opened at all after it is put in the hive, unless it is desired to take the cage out. This automatic action is secured by the usual way of having tubes of queen-candy for the bees to eat through, only in this cage there are two plugs of candy to be eaten through. The one plug is of the usual length, allowing the bees to eat through it in perhaps 24 hours. When they eat through this plug, the bees reach the excluder, through which they may freely pass, but through which the queen can not pass. The other plug of candy is longer, requiring perhaps 12 to 24 hours longer to be eaten through. But there is no excluder in the way when this longer plug is eaten through, and the queen is thus allowed to pass out of the cage at her leisure.

It seems a little strange that this cage with such a strong feature in its favor has not come into use more generally. But many a good thing remains in obscurity, later to be resurrected by some one else.

What About Long-Tongue Bees?

J. L. Byer is heartily endorsed by G. C. Greiner, when he says: "The long-tongue idea, in so far as it refers to the different races, is pretty much a humbug." I'm not in the least interested in long-tongued queens, but I like to see the under dog have fair play. Have the long-tongue sellers really been trying to humbug their customers?

Does the phrase "so far as it refers to the different races" mean that there is no difference as to tongue-length among the different races? But have not measurements by capable and disinterested men shown that there is a difference in the different races? Anyway, what has that to do in the case? Have the sellers of long tongues claimed anything on the score of race. Have they not claimed they had long-tongued queens' without putting any emphasis on the race?

Measurements having shown a difference in length among bees, is it anything impossible that a colony of bees might be found with tongues longer than the average? I can endorse Mr. Greiner's good opinion of Mr. Byer, and go him a little better perhaps, for it is very rarely that I do not see things as Mr. Byer does, but in all fairness, if Mr. Byer thinks the long-tongued bees were not what they were represented

to be he should give us something more than bald assertion, for if I had been selling long-tongued queens I wouldn't feel comfortable to have so good a man as Mr. Byer call me a humbug.

If I may be allowed to express any opinion on the subject, I may say that I believe there have been colonies that would do considerably more on red clover than the average, the pity being that no one has carefully bred up a strain that would reliably perpetuate the characteristic. There is still room for some one to do that. But the more hopeful thing is, instead of trying to fit the tongues to the clover, to fit the clover to the tongues. There is a field for some Burbank to produce a strain of red clover with corollas short enough for bees with ordinary tongues.

Since the foregoing was written the Canadian Bee Journal is received in which Morley Pettit says: "Second crop red clover yields surplus gathered by some strains of Italian and Carniolan bees." When next Messrs. Byer and Pettit meet, I'd like to umpire the fight.

C. C. MILLER.

Pearce Method of Bee-Keeping

This is an illustrated pamphlet 6x8 1/2 inches, just issued (July, 1910), "which fully explains the plan of keeping bees successfully in upper rooms, house attics or lofts, whereby any one either in city or country is enabled with only a small expenditure of labor to get a good supply of honey without coming in contact with the bees, and without having the bees swarm out and leave, or being troubled from stings as you work on one side of the wall and the bees on the other. This method also tells the commercial bee-keeper how he can divide his bees when he wishes to, instead of waiting and watching for them to swarm. It can all be done on the same day, or days if more than one apiary, as the time required for this operation is merely nominal, no swarms issue and go away. These methods are fully explained in this book, and how to care for the bees on the Pearce plan."

We mail this pamphlet for 50 cents, or club it with the American Bee Journal one year—both for \$1.35. Send all orders to the American Bee Journal, 146 W. Superior St., Chicago, Ill.

"Langstroth on the Honey-Bee"

This is one of the standard books on bees. It tells in a simple, concise manner just how to keep bees. It was originally written by Rev. L. L. Langstroth, who invented the movable-frame hive in 1851. The book has been brought right down to date by Dadant & Sons, than who there are no better or more practical bee-keepers in this or any other country. It contains nearly 600 pages, is fully illustrated, and is bound in cloth. Every topic is clearly and thoroughly explained, so that by following its instructions no one should fail to be successful with bees. Price, postpaid, \$1.20; or with the American Bee Journal one year—both for \$2.00. Send all orders to the American Bee Journal, 146 W. Superior St., Chicago, Ill.

Miscellaneous News-Items

A Barrel of Honey a Year for Medicine

I began eating extracted honey Nov. 11, 1909, for kidney trouble, and have used a 60-pound can every 3 months since then, using my third can now. It cured my kidneys. This is at the rate of 240 pounds a year. I can eat 300 pounds a year, I think, and may be more.—C. A. NEAL, in *Gleanings*.

Mr. Neal has been eating honey at the rate of two-thirds of a pound a day. Should he increase it to 300 pounds a year then he would be consuming about five-sixths of a pound a day. If every bee-keeper and every member of the bee-keeper's family would equal Mr. Neal in using honey, there would be no question about finding a ready market for all the honey that is produced.

It seems that Mr. Neal ate all that honey as a "medicine." We think it came pretty nearly being a food, also. Honey is both medicine and food.

This writer has not kept track of the amount of honey he uses personally during the year, but can say that he has it on the table all the time, and rarely a meal passes that he does not use it. Surely, bee-keepers and those interested in the production of honey ought to set a good example to the rest of the world, whom they would like to have buy and use their product more generously.

All honorable means should also be employed to induce the public to consume more honey, whether they use it as a medicine or a food. If every bee-keeper would do his part in distributing liberally such leaflets as "Honey as a Health-Food" among his neighbors, we think he would be surprised at the increase in the demand for good table-honey, especially if there are children in the families.

Most bee-keepers are able to produce a good honey crop when conditions are favorable, but most of them do not know how to dispose of their honey profitably afterward. Not every producer is a good salesman. But there is no doubt that more can be sold in the home market if every producer would do what he could to educate his neighbors concerning the value of honey as a food.

Ferguson Uncapping Machine

Gleanings thinks this machine gives promise of being more of a success than anything it has seen, and among other things says:

In the hands of a person without experience, the Ferguson (if the combs are right) will do twice or three times as much work, and much better than that same person could do with an uncapping-knife; but in the case of an old, experienced extracted-honey producer, familiar with the art of uncapping with a Bingham knife, the difference in speed, says Mr. Townsend, will not be so noticeable. Indeed, he was of the opinion that he could work almost as fast with a knife as with the machine. But even if no faster, he likes it because its work is so perfect.

Bee-Stings and Rheumatism

L. S. Crawshaw says in the British Bee Journal:

Most of the reported cases of cure seem to be those of slightly-affected patients. To test the matter thoroughly, I have obtained the "co-operation" of a local sufferer and his doctor. The victim is suffering from chronic rheumatism, I believe, and is so bad that he can only hobble with the aid of two sticks, several of his joints having no movement whatever. Since the spring I have applied twice a week from 20 to 30 stings in various parts of his anatomy, and there certainly seems to be a slight improvement. I hope to report more fully later on, for, as the patient himself says, if it will cure him "it'll cure anybody."

A report from such a man as Mr. Crawshaw ought to count for something.

"Flakes" (Corn or Rice) and Honey

Have you ever tried eating rice or corn flakes with honey and milk or cream? If not, just try a bowl full some cool morning and see how fine it is. Fill the bowl (say a pint or a half-pint) with the nice brown flakes, then pour on the milk or cream, and afterward stream on several spoonfuls of good extracted honey. We prefer to mix it all together with a spoon, and then eat it. There may be a more delicious breakfast-food combination than this, but we have not yet found it.

We have often been surprised that more bee-keepers do not use more honey on their tables. Why spend 6 cents for a pound of sugar, and wholesale honey at 8 or 10 cents per pound, when the honey will sweeten twice as far as sugar, and is so much better and more healthful, anyway?

Modification of the Jones Swarm Prevention

The Jones method of preventing swarming received considerable publicity last year. I don't know to what extent it was tried. Some objected to the disagreeable work of uncapping the brood; but a Florida subscriber says this may be avoided by sprinkling dry sulphur over the combs. This will kill all *unsealed* brood, but not injure the sealed brood, which would be more desirable than uncapping sealed brood, and accomplish the same result.

—*Bee-Keepers' Review*.

A Little Queen Experience

An Iowa bee-keeper received a queen during the past season which he thought was a drone-layer, as the colony to which he introduced her had 2 frames of all drone-brood soon after introducing her. This he reported to the queen-breeder, who at once sent him another queen without charge.

On receipt of the second queen the bee-keeper opened the hive to kill the first queen and introduce the second, when he found the hive was full of

worker-brood, and that the first queen was all right. He then took 6 frames of brood and 2 frames of honey from other colonies, thus making a new colony, to which he introduced the second queen, which did well. The bee-keeper, being an honest man, sent the price of the second queen to the queen-dealer, and reported the particulars of the case.

We mention this instance as no doubt there are many others just like it, in which queen-dealers do not always get a square deal. It won't do to judge hastily on receipt of a queen. Sometimes a young queen in beginning to lay does not lay regularly, but becomes all right in a few days. It is very likely such queens are frequently killed and replaced; but if given time enough would have proven themselves all right.

The Great Willow-Herb

Editor Hutchinson says he knows of no plant that yields more honey in a season than the great willow-herb, or *epilobium*, the plant which is found in such abundance in Northern Michigan in places where forest fires have been. Hence its common name, "fireweed." It yields honey in such weather as would stop all flow from basswood or clover, say with a cold wind blowing from the north. But it can not be relied upon as permanent pasturage. Usually it lasts only 3 years, when other plants crowd it out, not to appear again until after another fire. The honey is of the whitest, and of pleasant flavor.

Advertising the Use of Honey

The extent to which the use of honey might be encouraged is practically unknown to the producer of this most delicious sweet. The manufacturers of corn syrup are good advertisers, else they could not begin to induce the people to use the quantity of their "stuff" that they put upon the market. We believe the day is coming when organizations of bee-keepers throughout the country will advertise honey in a way that will force it upon the attention of the public, just as the corn-syrup makers are doing now. The fact is, there is no comparison between honey and corn syrup as a food. Honey is so far ahead of corn syrup as a food, that when once the former is properly advertised the latter will be forgotten entirely.

A sincere effort was made a few years ago to get the producers of honey together into an organization whose main purpose was to advertise the use of honey. It seems, however, that the time was not then ripe for such effort to be successful. Its object was misunderstood, and the motive of its projectors unfairly questioned. Some of these days, and not in the far distant future, we believe bee-keepers will get together in their own interest, and develop a plan of letting the public know the true value of honey as a daily food, that will result in the creation of such an increased demand for honey that it will take every pound of it at a profitable price.

In view of the advanced cost of nearly every food product today, not a

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pound of good honey should be sold for less than 12 or 15 cents, and, of course, some kinds at 20 to 25 cents per pound. Many a man will spend 10 or 15 cents for a cigar, which soon is all "gone up in smoke," and he is none the better for having used it? Why, then, should the same man object to paying 20 or 30 cents for a pound of honey? Surely it is worth more than one or two cigars!

Of course, one difference is, that the men do not usually do the buying for their tables, although, of course, they must finally "foot the bills." When such spenders (or spendthrifts, shall we say?) once begin to see how much better it would be to spend their money for something really beneficial to their health, and which is also a delicious food product, we think we can see such a demand for honey that will make the bee-keeping business one of the most profitable known.

Some of these fine days there will come forth an advertising Moses who will lead the honey-producers of this country in a business way which they know not now, but in which they will see that they have been blind for years to the opportunities for the financial results in bee-keeping that should be theirs. The bee-keepers of at least one State are waking up along the line here indicated, which is simply one of good business sense and co-operation that is bound to be helpful to all the producers of good honey in that State. There is no reason why other States should not "go and do likewise." Neither is there any good reason why the National Bee-Keepers' Association should not take the lead in this matter, and have all the State associations affiliated in a way that will result in one of the greatest strides forward for bee-keepers that the world has ever known.

Just think of this, ye producers of honey, and be ready to give your heartiest co-operation when the proper time arrives. And may it be soon!

A Monster Apiary

In a foreign bee-paper we are told that the latest idea in America is an apiary, or rather a series of apiaries numbering 50,000 colonies, and that the company owning this giant concern has been incorporated. All of which is true enough except that about 49,000 of those colonies are only on paper as yet. As there is only one real bee-man connected with the enterprise, it is possible that most of them will remain on paper.

The Paper Honey-Bottle

This is a new honey-package. It is also used by milk-dealers, but has never been used very much for retailing honey.

Perhaps we can not do better than to copy two paragraphs from the September Bee-Keepers' Review, as follows:

One of the greatest drawbacks in the putting up of extracted honey for the retail trade, is the cost of small packages; but, at last, we have something that is decidedly low in price—jars made of thick, heavy paraffined paper. They are slightly conical in shape, and paper discs are used for stoppers, the same as they are used in milk-bottles. Walter S. Pouder, of Indianapolis,

Ind., is the distributing agent for the manufacturer, and has sent me some samples, and a circular from which I quote the following:

"Every bee-keeper who produces extracted honey, and keepers of retail stores, will at once be interested in this new honey package. It is neat, does not leak, is especially desirable for granulated honey, as jars can be filled, and after granulation takes place the consumer can remove the paper bottle, thus leaving a beautiful cone of granulated honey ready for the table. Such packages are not affected by moisture, regardless of any damp climate. The bee-keeper can deliver his honey from house to house without the annoyance of exchanging containers, and dealers and stand keepers will make many additional sales by providing a container free of charge. The jars can be labeled or a rubber stamp can be used. After experimenting with different patterns of this ware, I have given this the preference on account of its being the most substantial, serviceable and securely made. The shape of the jar means the greatest possible strength for amount of material used."

Mr. Pouder has also sent us samples of the assorted sizes, and we should think they would be just the thing for retailing honey. They are very cheap, as the quart size, in quantity, costs only one cent each, and other sizes correspondingly less.

What bee-keepers have needed for years is a cheap package for retailing extracted honey. The glass jar is too expensive, and is also too easily broken. The paper honey-bottle, or jar, is not easily injured.

A mistaken notion for years has been that the customer must see how beautiful the honey is, so glass, on account of its transparency, has been extensively used. What bee-keepers need is to establish a reputation for their own honey, being sure that it is well ripened and of the very finest flavor and quality, always. After that, simply their label on the package should be a sufficient guarantee that the contents are all right. It is not necessary either to see or taste the honey thereafter.

We believe that the paper honey-bottle is a great thing for retailing honey, and will be widely used when once its value is appreciated.

Should the honey granulate in this package, it is very easily removed with a sharp knife, and then the granulated honey can be sliced off as needed. It can afterward be melted in some other vessel, if desired. It is just possible that it can be liquefied all right in the paper bottle, as it is made of paraffined paper.

It is hoped that bee-keepers will give this new honey-package a trial, as it is so very inexpensive. In shape it is almost like a megaphone, except very much smaller in size.

A sample dozen, any size (quarts, pints, or half-pints), will be sent by express, not prepaid, for 25 cents. Address, Walter S. Pouder, 859 Massachusetts Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Illinois Fair Apiarian Exhibits

It was our privilege, as well as pleasure, to act as judge of the bee and honey exhibit at the Illinois State Fair, Oct. 5, 1910. Mr. W. E. Davis, of Libertyville, Ill., is the affable superintendent of the Apiary, Culinary and Pantry Stores Department of the Fair. He is making a success of his work, and is the right man for the position. He very kindly tendered as our assistant,

Mr. E. C. Young, a very pleasant young man, also from Libertyville.

As usual the exhibits of honey, beeswax and bees were of a high order. The competition was so close that it was at times very difficult to decide which deserved the first premium. There were three exhibitors competing for nearly \$400 in cash premiums. They were A. Coppin and wife, of Wenona; Chas. Becker, of Pleasant Plains; and Jas. A. Stone & Son, of Springfield. The A. I. Root Co. also had a good display of bee-supplies, in charge of Mr. Warren and Mr. R. W. Boyden, but this display was not entered for competition, as there were no premiums offered on exhibits of bee-supplies.

As the exhibits of honey, beeswax and bees were all so good it seems too bad that more bee-keepers in the great State of Illinois do not take an interest in the Apiary Department of this great Fair. Surely the management has offered liberal premiums, and more bee-keepers should show their appreciation by entering more competing exhibits. However, those who have so faithfully appeared annually with their exhibits deserve not only the thanks of the bee-keepers of the State of Illinois, but also all the cash premiums they so honorably win. Certainly the Apiary Department of the Fair was very creditable to the industry of this State, and ought to result in increased interest in the production of honey as well as its consumption.

While all three of the displays of designs in beeswax were excellent, one in particular deserves special mention. It was exhibited by Jas. A. Stone & Son, having been made by the junior member of the firm, Mr. Percy Stone. It represented some of the "graffy" members of the Illinois State Legislature around their jack-pot, which has become so notorious since the last session. The kettle, or pot, was made of beeswax, and in it were several members of the Legislature, others were on the outside, and one or two were climbing up, endeavoring to get in with the rest. Some more members were standing at a distance, and all were much interested in the contents of the jack-pot. A chain made up of a number of links of beeswax bound the whole together. Near by stood Uncle Sam, made of beeswax, admonishing the members to be careful how they voted. The whole was certainly an ingenious piece of work, and well deserved the first premium which it won.

The little daughter of Mr. Coppin had some very fine comb-honey work done by the bees. The words "Illinois State Fair" and "A. Coppin, Wenona, Ill.," were all represented in comb-honey letters.

Mrs. Coppin did some good work in uncapping and extracting on the Fair grounds.

The result of the judging is as follows:

Display of comb honey—1st premium, Coppin, \$20; 2d, Becker, \$15; 3d, Stone, \$10.

Collection of labeled cases containing 12 or more pounds of white honey from different flowers—1st, Becker, \$8; 2d, Coppin, \$5.

Collection of labeled cases containing 12 or more pounds of amber or dark honey from different flowers—1st, Becker, \$8; 2d, Coppin, \$5.

Case of white clover comb honey, 12 to 24 pounds—1st, Coppin, \$4; 2d, Stone, \$3; 3d, Becker, \$2.

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Case of sweet clover honey, 12 to 24 pounds—1st, Becker, \$1; 2d, Coppin, \$3; 3d, Stone, \$2.
Case of basswood comb honey, 12 to 24 pounds—1st, Coppin, \$1; 2d, Becker, \$3; 3d, Stone, \$2.

Case of amber comb honey, 12 to 24 pounds—1st, Becker, \$1; 2d, Stone, \$3; 3d, Coppin, \$2.
Display of samples of extracted honey, not less than ½ pound each—1st, Becker, \$5; 2d, Stone, \$3; 3d, Coppin, \$2.

Display of extracted honey—1st, Becker, \$20; 2d, Coppin, \$15; 3d, Stone, \$10.
Honey extracting on the grounds, execution and explanation considered—1st, Coppin, \$5; 2d, Stone, \$3; 3d, Becker, \$2.

Frame of comb honey for extracting—1st, Coppin, \$5; 2d, Stone, \$3; 3d, Becker, \$2.
Display of candied honey—1st, Becker, \$20; 2d, Stone, \$15; 3d, Coppin, \$10.

Display of beeswax—1st, Coppin, \$15; 2d, Becker, \$10; 3d, Stone, \$5.

For a full colony of bees of any race in observatory hive—1st, Stone, \$5.

One-frame observatory hive of dark Italian bees with queen—1st, Coppin, \$4; 2d, Becker, \$3.

One-frame observatory hive of Golden Italian bees with queen—1st, Coppin, \$4; 2d, Becker, \$3.

One-frame observatory hive of Carniolan bees with queen—1st, Becker, \$4; 2d, Coppin, \$3.

One-frame observatory hive of Caucasian bees with queen—1st, Coppin, \$4; 2d, Becker, \$3.

Honey-vinegar, ½ gallon, with recipe for making—1st, Becker, \$4; 2d, Coppin, \$3; 3d, Stone, \$2.

Display of designs in comb honey executed by the bees under the control of the apiarist—1st, Coppin, \$15; 2d, Becker, \$12; 3d, Stone, \$8.

Display of designs in beeswax—1st, Stone, \$20; 2d, Becker, \$12; 3d, Coppin, \$8.
For manipulating swarm of bees in cage—1st, Coppin, \$15.

Two Wheelbarrows to Save Labor

Two wheelbarrows used for wheeling honey into the honey-house for extracting, allows one of them to remain in the house while the other is being filled in the yard, thus the saving of unloading each time the "outside man" comes in with a load.—*Bee-Keepers' Review*.

Calico for Hive-Covers

L. S. Crawshaw says in the British Bee Journal that he has for years had in use hive-covers covered with calico. Some of them had the calico glued on before painting, and are all right if painted from time to time, but are not so satisfactory as those which had the calico laid down on paint.

Bee-Moth and Stone Bee-House

We take the following paragraphs, as well as pictures, from the Second



AN OLD STONE BEE-HOUSE.

Annual Report of the State Entomologist of Indiana, Benj. W. Douglass; the

bee-keeping part of the Report being prepared by George S. Demuth, assistant in charge of the Division of Apiculture:

THE BEE-MOTH.

Formerly considered a great pest, but the intelligent apiarist of today seldom gives it a passing thought except to protect combs not occupied by bees from their ravages.

Very often we hear the expression from farmers that they used to keep bees, but the worms got in and ate them up. The "worm"



BROOD-COMB DESTROYED BY THE BEE-MOTH.

referred to is the larva of the bee-moth, and it is never to be found in a healthy, well-cared-for colony. The moth is liable to invade the home of a weakened colony, and with the old type of box-hive it may become an injurious pest. The newer types of frame hives leave no place of refuge for the young larvæ, and the bees can readily defend themselves. Furthermore, the Italian bees defend their homes against the attacks of the bee-moths much better than do the black or German bees. Invariably the presence of the bee-moth is an evidence of careless work on the part of the bee-keeper.

Notice in the picture how the comb has been eaten away, and the remains covered with the webs of the bee-moth.

The old stone bee-house shown in the picture is in Southern Indiana. It figured in Edward Eggleston's "The Hoosier School-Boy." The hives were arranged on shelves on the inside, and the bees entered through the entrances indicated in the picture.

"The Practical Bee-Guide"

Six years ago the first edition of the Irish Bee-Guide was published. A second edition has now appeared, and the title has been changed to "The Practical Bee-Guide." Certainly the character of the work warrants the change of name. It has something more than 230 pages, measuring 7x4¼ inches each, written by Rev. J. G. Digges, M. A., the genial editor of that sprightly monthly, the Irish Bee Journal. The style is clear, and of such character as to make the book pleasant reading, in spite of the fact that it is so compactly written that it would be hard to get more facts into the same number of pages. Each paragraph is consecutively numbered in bold-faced type, making the constant reference to these different paragraphs a matter of great convenience. The bee-keeper who desires to increase the size of his library should add to it a volume of "The Practical Bee-Guide." We can order it for you, bound in art linen, for \$1.10; or with a year's subscription to the American Bee Journal—both for \$1.90.

The Front-Page Picture

The picture on the front cover-page this month shows the "Cleome Apiary" of Geo. D. Caley, of Cozad, Nebr. When the picture was taken he had about 50 colonies, but the cleome plants were so large that they hid part of the hives. Mr. Caley thinks that *Cleome integrifolia*, or Rocky Mountain bee-plant, is one of the best nectar-

yielders in Nebraska. When in bloom the bees work on it from daylight until dark. The plant grows from 4 to 5 feet high, and branches out several feet. We remember seeing it for the first time when attending the Denver convention of the National Bee-Keepers' Association some years ago. It is a rich honey-plant, and the flavor of the honey is very pleasant.

Mr. Caley has attended several of the National conventions, and is an up-to-date apiarist, having been engaged in the bee-business for many years.

Sequoyah Co., Okla., Association

Recently there was organized the Sequoyah Co., Okla., Bee-Keepers' Association, at a meeting held in Sallisaw, Okla. H. B. Clark, of Sallisaw, was elected President, and P. F. Dooley, of Brushy, Secretary. A Purchasing Committee composed of John Kester-son, Ben Brackett, and J. R. McMurtrey were selected.

The next meeting will be held this month, at which time all the local bee-keepers will be notified.

We wish this new Association a very successful career.

Chicago - Northwestern Convention

TIME—November 30 and December 1, 1910.
PLACE—Chicago, Saratoga Hotel, 150 Dearborn Street, opposite First National Bank Building.

MEETINGS—Begin 10:30 a.m., Wednesday, and continue until Thursday afternoon. It is the 31st annual session.

As stated in the October issue of the American Bee Journal, the Saratoga Hotel makes rates for rooms \$1.00 per day and up. Meals may be secured at the hotel or at any other place desired.

CHICAGO is centrally located, and reached by nearly all railroads. This meeting is held during the week of the International Live Stock Exposition, and bee-keepers can arrange to visit the Exposition during their stay in the city.

PROGRAM—There will be several 5-minute talks and papers by bee-keepers who are

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prominent in beedom. Discussions of papers, Question-Box, business and sociability will make this one of the best meetings the Association has ever enjoyed.

Do not forget the date. Make your plans to be present so as to give your own experiences as well as to get suggestions from the papers and discussions. We need your help, and we will try to help you.

Hamilton, Ill. LOUIS C. DADANT, Sec.

Mr. C. P. Dadant, Dr. C. C. Miller, Miss Wilson, and many other prominent bee-keepers are expected to be present. We hope all will come who can do so, and help make it the banner convention of the year.

The Illinois State Convention

The 20th annual session of the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at the State House, Thursday and Friday, Nov. 17 and 18, 1910.

We expect to have a number of the most prominent bee-keepers of the State, among them our worthy president, Mr. C. P. Dadant, as well as others outside our own State.

Among the other things that will be on the program will be the report of our foul brood inspector, A. L. Kildow, of Putnam, Ill., who will show on a map all the counties of the State where-in foul brood exists, as far as discovered.

Regarding hotel and railroad rates, a notice will be sent to all the members of the Association not later than Nov. 1st. To any not members, who wish to attend the convention, if they will notify the secretary, a like notice will be sent to them. Make up your mind to come and have a good time.

JAS. A. STONE, Sec.

Rt. 4, Springfield, Ill.

Convention Proceedings

The Albany National Convention

No doubt all the readers of the American Bee Journal who were not at the Albany convention of the National Bee-Keepers' Association are anxiously waiting to hear something about it. It was held Oct. 12 and 13, as announced. The Albany City Council Chamber, which holds about 250 people, was filled, and at some of the sessions there was quite a number of persons standing. It was a live meeting from start to finish. The program, as published in these columns in October, was carried out to the letter, with the exception of two papers in the morning session of the second day, which failed to appear. However, the Question-Box always filled in nicely whenever there was a shortage of papers to discuss.

Owing to a change in railroad rate at almost the last minute, the special car from Chicago did not contain as many bee-keepers as there would have been had the rate as first announced been sustained. As it was, there were 12 or 15 from Chicago and westward who enjoyed the trip together to Albany. It was a lively little bunch which were thus permitted to begin the 41st annual convention of the National 24 hours in advance of the published program. Those on the special car were as follows:

N. E. France and Jacob Huffman, from Wisconsin; Jas. A. Stone and wife, Henry Dadant and wife, the Editor of the American Bee Journal and wife, from Illinois; E. L. Hofmann from Minnesota; Messrs. Dittrich and Swails from Indiana; Dr. J. A. Smith from Iowa; and E. Davison from Kansas.

There were in attendance at the convention many of the largest and best bee-keepers of the East. Among the old-times were L. C. Root, of Connecticut; J. E. Crane, of Vermont; F. H. Cyrenius, Chas. Stewart, N. D. West, S.

D. House, O. L. Hershisser, Geo. B. Howe, W. L. and D. H. Coggsall, and many others, "too numerous to mention," from New York State; J. L. Byer, Morley Pettit, Wm. McEvoy, R. B. Ross, Jr., and J. J. Hurley, of Ontario, Canada; Wm. A. Selser, of Pennsylvania. But it is impossible to recall very many of the large number present without having a list of the names. At any rate, there were plenty of good convention men to make it an interesting meeting.

All the papers read were of a high order, and most of them were followed by very interesting and helpful discussions. The Question-Box was well patronized, and many profitable facts and suggestions brought out as a result.

The President's Address, which appears in this department, seemed to be well received, and important action was taken thereon. It was hoped that some of the suggestions made therein would bear fruit in the near future, to the great benefit of the National Association. Surely, the Board of Directors have an opportunity to act in several directions which should be to the advancement of the interests of all the members of the Association. We believe they will be glad to do their part in a way that will bring honor to themselves, and result in the National Association doing for its whole membership what it should do to justify its existence and the hearty support of the bee-keepers of this continent.

A spirit of harmony and good-will seemed to prevail throughout all the sessions of the convention. It was a brotherly, and, we may say sisterly, meeting, as there were quite a number of sisters present also, which lent a refining influence to the gathering. Very likely not every one present was entirely pleased with everything that was said and done, but no convention of 5 sessions is likely to be entirely free from some unfavorable criticism. But we believe, taking all together, the

Albany convention was one of the best the National has held in a number of years, and that those who were permitted to be present will count it a memorable occasion. Surely, the meeting and greeting of so many new faces and friends interested in the pursuit of bee-keeping will always be an inspiration to those who were so fortunate as to be there.

A full report of the proceedings will be published in pamphlet form, as usual. Mr. Geo. Angus, of Canada, was the efficient shorthand reporter, and we believe he "took down" everything of importance as it came along during the progress of the program. We shall hope, from time to time during the next few months, to print in these columns the papers that were read, so that all of our readers may enjoy a large part of the program. But we would like to have every subscriber of the American Bee Journal become a member of the National Bee-Keepers' Association. The dues are \$1.00 a year, but when joining through a local association it is only 50 cents per member. Such membership not only brings with it all the literature gotten out during the year by the Association, but connects one intimately with the largest organization of bee-keepers in America. General Manager N. E. France, of Platteville, Wis., is ready at all times to receive dues; and if some of the recommendations made at the Albany convention are carried out during the next few months, Mr. France should be kept very busy enrolling members.

During this month the annual election of 4 officers and 3 directors will take place by mail. Each member will receive a list of the names from which to select. This is a very important matter, and should have the careful attention of all who are entitled to vote. The very best man should be selected for each position. So far as we know no one is seeking an office, but no doubt whoever is selected will be glad to render the best service of which he is capable.

We believe few would say that the National Association has done all that it might have done for its members for some years past, but it seems to us that what we all should do is to work together in a way that will result in the National being placed in a position where it will render the best possible service to its members. This, we are certain, can be done; but it never will be accomplished by pulling apart or trying to weaken it. What is needed is the hearty co-operation and the best thought and action on the part of all concerned. We are optimistic enough to believe that within a year or two the National can be so transformed as to be unrecognizable even by itself. It has a large number of enthusiastic supporters, and we believe their efforts to try to do things worth while will be gladly seconded by the rank and file of bee-keepers throughout the whole country. The National Association should be placed in a position where it can be a real help to every member, and also to the bee-keeping world as a whole. To accomplish this is worth striving for.

Let us all do all we can to harmonize

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every interest, and make the National Bee-Keepers' Association one of the grandest organizations on earth.

THE EDITOR.

National Bee-Keepers' Association

Address delivered before the 41st Annual Convention, held in Albany, N. Y., Oct. 12 and 13.

By PRES. GEORGE W. YORK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—We are met in the 41st annual convention of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, in a city of great historic interest, as it is the oldest surviving settlement in the 13 original States, having been founded in the year 1614. Even "Yankee Doodle" was written in a house still standing, on the east bank of the famous Hudson River, opposite Albany!

We are met in one of the greatest honey-producing States of the Union; a State which contains, also, some of the best and most extensive beekeepers in all the world. It is a State rich not only in honey-production but also in almost everything else that befits a civilization like ours. Surely, we who have come from a distance are honored here by friendships and associations that we will carry with us for many years after this meeting.

This convention represents the greatest association of bee-keepers ever gotten together in this country. While other countries may have organizations of larger membership, no doubt our Association represents a greater number of extensive honey-producers, and more pounds of honey produced annually, than any other similar organization in all the world. Hence, in many ways, the bee-keepers of this Association are leaders in almost everything that makes bee-keeping worth while anywhere. Therefore there is a responsibility resting upon us that is upon no other class or country of bee-keepers. The question is whether we will measure up to our opportunities and responsibilities in the years come. If we are to do this, our organization will have to progress faster than it has done during the past few years. The things which this Association has done in years gone by will not continue its success in the years to come. The new times require new ways of doing things. The organizations of the future must be far ahead of those of the past, in what they do to advance the interests of their membership, or they will fail utterly. The question then arises, What can this Association do to help the large membership which it has secured, and produce for them the results which they have a right to expect? This is a big question. I do not feel that I am able to answer it fully, or perhaps even partially, but I am going to have the hardihood to leave a few suggestions with you, which, I hope, or at least think, may lead to something better in the months and years just ahead.

While the National Bee-Keepers' Association has done most excellent work for its members during its many years of existence, it seems to me the time has come when some advanced steps need to be taken. For a number of years its principal object has been that

of defending its members in their right to keep bees in certain locations. Ignorant and jealous neighbors have often been "a thorn in the flesh" of some bee-keepers, but when their complaints were taken into the courts of law by the Association, we have won in nearly every instance, and rightly so. That very important feature, or object, of this Association is rapidly passing away. In other words, there is not now the demand for such defense, as *the right to keep bees* has become so evident that today it is seldom questioned.

As stated in Article 2 of the Constitution of this Association, its objects are: First, "to promote the interests of bee-keepers; second, to protect and defend its members in their lawful rights; third, to enforce laws against the adulteration of honey." The third of these objects is practically taken care of by the Department of Agriculture, which is enforcing the pure food law in a wholesome way. Then it remains for us to consider the first object, of "promoting the interests of bee-keepers." It is true the other two objects are in the interest of bee-keeping, but as they are taken care of, it seems to me that we should begin at this convention something looking toward the promotion of one of the still greater interests of bee-keepers. I refer to the disposition of the honey product, and advertising its use. This means a business organization more than ever.

In the first place, the Board of Directors, numbering 12, is too large, and they are too scattered. Three, or possibly five, capable men are sufficient. It takes too long now for the general manager to be permitted to do anything. He must first write and get replies from all 12 directors, and by that time it is probably too late to act. The experience of almost anyone is, that a committee of one is the easiest to get together to do anything! Of course, I would not advise a Board, or Committee, of only one, but I think that no one will question that a Board of three or five members would be more efficient, and accomplish all that a board of a larger number could do.

Second, our annual meetings can never be more than a small representation of the whole membership. State meetings can be fairly large, and can consider many things that would be of interest to the National Association. I would have the State associations branches of the National, and not merely, as now, individual members working independently. The State branches should elect at their annual meetings one or two delegates to the National convention, and then these National meetings should be a law-making body for the whole, and meet at some central place, the expenses being cared for out of the general fund. Suppose this present meeting were made up of delegates from all the States and Territories, who had been elected and given authority to represent their State and Territorial memberships; then we could have an attendance of about 100 of those most capable and most interested and, doubtless, the best able to consider the things of vital interest to the beekeeping industry throughout the whole

country. We must get away from discussing the minor things of bee-keeping at our great annual National conventions. The matters of the best way to produce honey, the best way to introduce queens, and the best way to do a lot of things in bee-keeping can best be left to the columns of the bee-papers, all of which ought to be taken and read by those who desire to accomplish anything worth while in bee-keeping. These National gatherings should be devoted to the larger things of honey-production. They should be business meetings throughout, and have to do mainly with the marketing and distributing of the honey crop, beeswax, etc. If bee-keeping is ever to be put upon a business basis in this country, there must be co-operation in marketing the honey crop. The producers of citrus fruits in California during the past ten years have simply worked wonders for those engaged in that line of business, and they have done it through co-operation.

The time is rapidly passing away when a single producer in any line can make a success all by himself. These are "get together" times, and bee-keepers have lost much during the past decade in not being properly organized so as to protect their own interests, and realize a proper return for their efforts in the production of honey. Again I say, leave the methods of production and the details in that line to the bee-papers of the country, but the larger and more difficult work—the marketing of the product—let that be controlled by a National organization made up of the branch organizations in the various States and Territories.

Third, we should all help to make the State conventions a great success. If possible, have some National officer, or officers, always present. Let the National get out the programs for the State conventions, or at least assist them in doing it. By unitedly working together, every State convention can be made "a hummer."

The honey-marketing question is surely a live one. The bee-papers can not deal with it in a practical way, as they are not in position to do so. As before mentioned, they can tell the bee-keepers how to produce honey, but when it comes to selling, it is another question. The beginner desires to know where to sell, and how much to charge for his product. This advice can be satisfactorily given him if someone is studying the markets, and thus is in position to know how to advise.

This is not a new thing I am talking about. The Colorado and Michigan Associations have been working along this line for several years, and they are gaining ground every year. The Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association is also making progress in the same way. Our National Association will soon have to "get in the swim," or it will pass away. It can't exist long now by simply drifting. There is no such a thing as standing still in an organization of this kind; it must advance or it is bound to retire. Will we stand by and see it go backward?

The time has come, I believe, when the National Association can well af-

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ford to employ a man to look after this work for them. One live man—I say a live man—devoting his whole time to organizing the bee-keepers of this country, could make the National Association go forward by leaps and bounds, and could in a very few years place the whole bee-keeping industry on a much safer footing than it occupies today. It cannot be done, however, on the small compensation offered at the present time. The dues must be placed at \$1.00 a year and that would furnish funds for accomplishing the work. People are usually willing to pay what it costs to be well served. You cannot, for very long, expect to get something for nothing, as most men cannot afford to engage in the philanthropist business. It is true, we have had very unselfish and generous work done in the interest of this Association, but its membership should no longer expect that any man in these days can afford to devote his time and talents to advancing their interests without being paid for it, and well paid, at that. Brains and business ability cost money these days, and the bee-keepers of this country can well afford to pay for them. For when they are set to work, they are going to return to the individual bee-keeper tens of dollars for the \$1.00 membership.

It is true that some radical measures will have to be adopted. No doubt the Constitution of this Association will have to be amended, so it will permit the doing of things that need to be done in the best interest of the members. If what I have suggested meets with the approval of the majority of those in attendance at this meeting, I would recommend the appointment of a committee for the purpose of suggesting amendments to the Constitution, and that before adjourning we take such action as will be necessary to bring about the changes in the Constitution that will permit the carrying out of what the best thought of this convention feels should be done in the future.

Without in any way suggesting a threat, I would like to say right here, that it has been intimated to me that unless the National Bee-Keepers' Association takes an advanced step along the lines I have indicated in the foregoing, another organization is likely to attempt to supersede the National. This, of course, none of us want to see done. The National should lead, as it always has led; but in order to continue doing this, it must adapt itself to the demands of progress and advancement that come with each succeeding year. Let us consider carefully things that will make for the greater success of bee-culture, and let us not hesitate to go forward, or at least to do what we can to advance a little the larger interests of our constituency—throughout the domain of our membership.

We are engaged in a wonderfully interesting vocation. Its methods and main product appeal to almost everyone. Where is the person who cannot be interested in the marvelous habits and occupation of the little, busy bee? I have personally held an audience of several hundred children almost breathless while I tried to

show them, through the stereopticon, the wonders and glories of the hive. Any one can do that who knows anything at all definitely about the honey-bee and its honey. I believe it would pay this Association, when properly organized, if it can, at not too great an expense, to keep a good lecturer on the road, telling the people something about the bee and its work, and incidentally emphasizing the high value of honey as a daily food.

When this Association is running as it can run, it will have ample funds for advertising honey in various ways. No doubt it can establish its own brand—that can be used by all the State or branch organizations throughout the country. With the wide co-operation that I have here suggested, who will say that every pound of honey produced every year, will not bring a higher price, and thus more profit to the producer? And not only will better methods of production be encouraged, but more honest grading and packing will be compelled. The brand of the National Bee-Keepers' Association placed upon any package of honey should be a guaranty that it is absolutely all right in every particular. It may be that there will have to be various centers in each State, where the crops of its members will be sent for proper grading and packing, and then be shipped in car-lots to the larger cities where a demand has been created in advance. A more equal distribution of the honey produced can be secured in this way.

If we can have one or two energetic, up-to-date business men devoting their whole time to the management of this organization, there is no reason why they should not know the condition of every large honey market on this continent, and thus be in a position to supply the markets properly, and bring about a more equal distribution of honey than at the present time, when often some of the markets are overloaded and others are unsupplied. This should not be, and need not be, if there is someone whose business it is to see that the honey product is distributed as the markets demand. This is done in other lines of production, and I see no reason why, with the proper co-operation and affiliation of local organizations, it cannot be done as successfully for the honey-producers.

But I must not go on longer. We have the field in which to work, but it needs proper cultivation. It needs wise and business-like management, in order to realize a just financial return for all the labor that has been bestowed in order to secure a large crop of fine honey. Bee-keepers are not selfish; they do not want more than their product is worth, but I insist that they do want, and deserve, a fair price as compared with other food-products, and this they are not getting today. I believe it is their own fault. No one will attend to our business for us; we must do that ourselves, or take the consequences. The consequences are often rather serious. Why not plan for the largest success, rather than be satisfied with something small, or less than can be obtained if properly done? While

we are doing at all, we might as well do things right. We may as well magnify the business of honey-production. I believe we can easily do this by a system of co-operation and management, and I think the National Bee-Keepers' Association is the one organization that should make the first moves toward securing these important conditions and results among the bee-keepers of this continent. The questions to be settled are: Will we do it? Are we big enough to undertake this great work, or will we drift along as we have been doing in the years just gone by? I believe the time is opportune to take an advanced step. I realize that it cannot be done rapidly, as the best and most lasting things of this world are of slow growth, but I believe we should begin to move. And why not this be "moving day" along these lines?

GEORGE W. YORK, Pres.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 10, 1910.

Action on President's Address

After an interesting discussion of the President's Address, on motion it was referred to a committee composed of Messrs. O. L. Hershiser, of New York; Jas. A. Stone, of Illinois, and Jacob Huffman, of Wisconsin, who at a later session presented the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the convention:

WHEREAS, The proceedings of this convention have been especially enriched by the able address of our President; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the many wise suggestions contained therein merit our most careful consideration and attention, and that it is hoped that they will be considered by every bee-keeper as especially addressed to him.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the Board of Directors of this Association take immediate active measures to the end that the points in the President's Address be brought before all local affiliated and non-affiliated bee-keepers' associations in the United States and Canada, for discussion.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the convention that the Board of Directors of this Association use its funds as far as possible in the employment of an efficient person to organize State and County associations of bee-keepers, to be affiliated with this Association, and in all other ways to advance the organization of bee-keepers.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that such points in the President's Address as look to amendments in the Constitution be commended to the Board of Directors for immediate action, and that they be earnestly urged to use what power they now have to carry out the recommendations in the President's Address.

O. L. HERSHISER,
JAS. A. STONE,
JACOB HUFFMAN,
Committee.

Field-Day of the Bee-Keepers of Massachusetts

BY WINTHROP PACKARD.

There are 2100 bee-keepers in Massachusetts. They were not all at the field-day of the Massachusetts Bee-Keepers Association, but enough were there to fill a big pine grove on the estate of one of their number, Mr. Henry Britton, of Stoughton, who is a banker by profession and a bee-keeper because he loves bees. Mr. Britton keeps bees in all sorts of places on his Stoughton estate. He has a "Bungalow Apis" in which

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fine Italian strains work in glass exhibition hives, where you may watch their admirable industry and note the results, see the cells built, the honey stored away and the young fed. He has hives in a long row under a special shed built for them, hives under trees about the place, a hive at the head of the stairs in his house, three in the attic and during a part of the field-day at least, he had a hive in his hat. This is not the customary joke about bees in the bonnet, either. It was a real hive of real bees, a small hive, to be sure, in a somewhat enlarged hat. A certain humorous whimsicality is always a part of the field-day exercises of this organization and adds a zest of hilarity to the otherwise earnest work of the meeting. To see and hear during the half-hour of relaxation—the precise president playing "Silver Threads Among the Gold" as a cornet solo, the host accompanying on a low-voiced trombone, while the bees flew busily in and out of his hat, was worth coming miles to see, and it is no wonder that the attendance was large from all over the State.

Bee-keepers are as busy and as much to the point as the bees they keep, and after a day spent with a grove full of them one buzzes back to the home hive fairly laden with the honey of concentrated information. Notable speakers addressed the gathering, among them Professor William P. Brooks, director of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station; Burton N. Gates, Ph. D., State inspector of apiaries; and E. Clinton Britton, president of the society. After listening to these and the volley fire of keen questions and equally keen replies that were scattered through the addresses as well as following them, seeing hives, the bees in full war-paint and with their working clothes all on, disjointed and their various bones, at least their frames, separated and passed from hand to hand without the workers missing stroke or the fighters getting one in on the assembly, one comes away greatly impressed with the intelligence and kindly spirit of both parties to the transaction.

BUSY BEE-KEEPERS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Bee-keeping is on the increase in Massachusetts, both as a matter of profitable labor and as a hobby. There is the Western Massachusetts Bee Keepers Association, the Hampshire and Hampden Counties Association, the Worcester County Association, and so it goes, new societies interested in the gentle art growing up, as it were, over night, all proof of a renewed and progressive interest in bees and their work. The largest apiary in the State contains 200 colonies, and is managed more for the sale of working colonies than for the honey produced, though this is by no means an unimportant item. Where bees are kept with a view of producing honey, 35 to 40 pounds per hive is considered a good yearly average, but if you can add to the value of that from five to twenty-five dollars for the sale of colonies the earned increment per hive increases. If you can cajole your bees into producing a hundred dollar queen occasionally, that little helps. There are

queens that are valued at that, though the ordinary queen sells for far less, the traffic in queens being in a limited way a mail-order proposition. You send your check and get your queen snugly tucked away in a cage, coming perhaps from half way round the world. Then with proper introduction to the hive the work of honey-producing goes steadily on while a new and improved strain of workers is bred.

Bees in the western part of the State are kept in the main for the honey that they produce, the Berkshires and particularly the western slope of this range, being equal to New York or Vermont in the quality of its "pasturage," New York and Vermont, all things considered, being among the best bee States in the Union.

One prime reason for this honey-producing excellence of this region is the prevalence and luxuriance of the white clover, in many ways the most desirable plant to have in the neighborhood of an apiary. In the eastern part of the State while the honey produced is an important item and the pasturage as a rule good, the best opportunities for professional bee-keeping come from the demand for bees by the greenhouse men, particularly those who have large cucumber houses. In winter the fertilization of the blossoms and the consequent success of the crop require bees, and one or more hives are placed in each cucumber house where the bees work all winter, to be discarded in the spring, usually worn out and worthless.

THE AMATEUR NEED NOT BE FINANCIALLY "STUNG."

The amateur who wishes to begin bee-keeping with one colony or more need not be discouraged by cramped quarters, or the fact that he does not dwell among fields of white clover and buckwheat. Bees, as we saw at the bee-keepers' meeting, will do business from an attic or a hat. All that they want is a chance to fly freely from their hive to honey-producing plants. Strange to say, the country itself is not a first requisite. One bee-expert found the roof of a brick block in the heart of the city of Washington a profitable place for his apiary, the bees finding pasturage among the linden trees and other shade trees with which the city streets are lined, and on the sweet clover which grows there plentifully in all waste places and by roadsides. A bee ranges in her daily quest for honey a distance of 3 to 4 miles and knows her business thoroughly. Turn her loose and she will find honey if there is any to be had within the score or so square miles which lie in reach around her hive.

Much careful investigation has been made by bee-keepers and scientific entomologists as to what constitutes the best plants for bee-pasturage. Understand, no bee-keeper can afford to plant crops for his bees alone. But if he is also engaged in practical farming he will, in making choice of plants for other purposes, plant those which are most desirable for his bees, other things being equal. Among these the clovers hold first place. The bee-keeper whose

bees range over broad mowing fields and pastures in which the wise farmers have encouraged the clover should get large returns from his bees. White clover honey has the highest reputation in the market, especially where it is sold in the comb. So far as quantity goes buckwheat is a famous honey-producer but the honey from this plant is dark in color, and while its flavor is excellent the effect on the eye is discouraging. Hence honey brought by the bees from buckwheat is usually extracted, the honey and the wax being sold separately.

Among trees the basswood or linden yields a honey, white, well-flavored and wholesome. In localities where these trees have been planted for shade, bees do well. Raspberry honey is another especially fine variety, and in places where a large acreage of these small fruits is planted for market, bees thrive and the keepers thrive with them. It has been said that an acre of raspberries will keep a hundred colonies of bees busy for weeks. But a lack of any or all these plants in the neighborhood need not discourage the prospective bee-keeper. Nearly all plants yield honey and there is a constant succession of bloom in Massachusetts from the spring Mayflowers to the autumn asters and goldenrod, among all of which the bees find work and reward. So far as pasturage goes almost anyone may keep bees. You may trust them to find it, nor are they dismayed by trespass signs or fences however high.

THE BEST BEES IN THE BUSINESS.

The first honey-bees were introduced into this country from Europe some time after the first settlements, nobody knows just how long. Something over a hundred years ago bees had discovered the Mississippi river, and 50 years later the first colonies had reached the Pacific coast. In the earliest years the parent stock was the black bee of Germany. These bees were no doubt excellent for pioneers. Like the early settlers they carry their weapons with them and use them at short notice. The black bee is always ready to cure your rheumatism and suspects all strangers of having it. Usually each colony posts sentinels which fly to meet and inspect you. Then is the time to be sedate and commit no overt act, else you get that hypodermic application of rheumatism cure whether you need it or not.

Black bees are good honey-makers, and are vigorous and prolific, but their readiness to fight at the drop of a hat is causing them to be discarded in favor of gentler varieties. For this reason, especially, it is best for the beginner to start with a colony of the gentler varieties. There are many of these, Caucasians from the Caucasus, Carniolans from an Austrian province, Cyprians from the island of Cyprus, Syrians or "Holy Land bees," and Italians which were first introduced after the black bees, and to this day are most kept and held in the highest esteem. These, if handled wisely and tenderly, rarely sting anyone.

At the bee-meeting hives of Italians

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were dissected, queens poked for, and frames with swarming hundreds passed from hand to hand without a sting. Many crosses have been made also between Italian and the other gentle varieties with good results. There is but one drawback to the Italians. They are a little less hardy than either of the other later introductions, requiring more careful protection during winter.

"SWARMS" NOW NO CAUSE FOR HYS- TERIA.

A time of great excitement for the beginner is when his colony first swarms. If he is wise he will be expecting this and will be prepared with a bee-veil and a hive in which to put the swarm when captured. Good advice in this matter is not to hurry. The bees will settle near the hive for a while and can usually readily be shaken or brushed into the new home. The once picturesque custom of ringing dinner bells and beating tomtoms is now declared useless as far as the bees are concerned. If it ever had any effect it was merely in occupying the attention and soothing the nerves of the bee-keeper and the neighbors. By more modern methods now adopted bees kept for honey are allowed so much space for the storing of it and the manipulation of queens that are new born in the hive is such that the colony grows strong and re-swarm. On the other hand, the wing of the ruling queen is clipped, then, when the young queen is ready to take up the duties of the hive and the dowager departs with her retinue she is unable to fly, but drops near the hive entrance whence she and her followers are easily taken by the owner.

Bees have been watched and studied since time almost immemorial, and the sum of knowledge thus obtained is such that the skillful keeper manipulates them and directs their work in a hundred ways, to their good and his own profit. Modern invention has made of the hive an architectural masterpiece of use and desirability, and greatly lessened the labors and disappointments of the old-time bee-keeper. Among the ancients Pliny relates that Aristomachus contemplated bees for years, doing nothing else during this long period, and no doubt laying a foundation for the vast stores of wisdom which the modern bee-keeper can command concerning the insects. Pliny also mentions another pioneer bee-student, one Philiscus, who retired to a life in the forest that he might better have opportunities for his favorite study. From that day to this wisdom in these matters has been steadily accumulating, and books on how to do it have been piling up.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington, among its multifarious industries, is still busily at work on latter-day problems concerning bees. To them the bee-beginner should apply for full information as to the details of his pursuit. They introduced the Italian bees in 1860, twenty-five years later the Carniolans, and since then other varieties have been imported. Our own State at the Agricultural College at Amherst has a large sum of useful information ready for the asking, and

more than this, under a new law Mr. Burton N. Gates, Ph. D., has been appointed inspector of apiaries within a few months, his duty being to inspect all colonies, and find and stamp out disease wherever present.

BEE-DISEASES.

This is one of the most important moves that the State has ever made for the good of bee-keeping, either as a business or an avocation, for without doubt this inspection will end in the eradication of one of the most serious troubles which bee-keepers meet. This is known as "foul brood." There are two forms of this malady, one known as European foul brood, which seems to prevail most in the western part of the State, the other American foul brood which is more common in the eastern counties. Like typhoid fever in man and cholera among swine, "foul brood" is due to a bacillus which affects the brood, and diminishes and soon stops the productivity of the hive. When a bee-keeper begins to have "bad luck," finds that his bees diminish in number instead of increasing, finds that moths get among his bees and that they do not make honey—in fact, when anything goes wrong and he does not quite see why, he has reason to suspect foul brood, and should write immediately to Mr. Gates at Amherst and state his trouble. Such a letter will bring at least a prescription and probably the doctor himself. This does not mean that the bees must be destroyed, though the disease will inevitably do that if not taken in hand. Both honey and bees may be saved by a little intelligent work and the right kind of care, and not

only that, but the contagion may be prevented from spreading to other, healthy colonies in other parts of the State. It is for this reason that an inspector has been appointed, and for this and other reasons the bee-keeping industry looked brighter in Massachusetts.

Of course, other things than foul brood may be the cause of a light yield of honey in the hive. During many weeks of the last spring the bees found no nectar in the flowers and could not make honey. Cold and windy dry weather seemed to be the cause of this. Either the blossoms failed to secrete the nectar, or the dry winds dried it up before the bees could get at it. On the other hand, the advent of still, hot, humid weather is always favorable to the secretion and gathering of nectar, and since that set in the bees have been doing famously.

Bee-keeping is not laborious. For one who loves nature and light outdoor occupation, together with the companionship of busy, kindly creatures, it offers a fascinating avocation with modest but fairly sure returns for the labor and capital invested. There is room for a million more colonies of bees in Massachusetts and plenty of pasturage on which they may profitably work. There are always many people present at the bee-keepers' meetings who are beeless when they come. I suspect more than one of going away from the hearty hilarity, good fellowship and earnest discussion of the assembly, with at least one of the winged workers in his bonnet, to be later materialized in a thronging hive beneath the apple-tree, and perhaps later still into a whole string of them. —*Boston Transcript*.

Our Bee-Keeping Sisters

Conducted by EMMA M. WILSON, Marengo, Ill.

Bulk-Comb vs. Section Honey

Mr. Scholl, in the September number, shows us some pictures of comb honey, saying it is impossible to describe how beautiful it looks, and then says:

"But if you can imagine how your fancy section-honey looks, you can get an idea of what we are trying to show in the pictures."

It is easy for those of us who have handled sections by the hundreds or thousands to imagine just how beautiful such sections look, and it is easy to imagine that those frames of Mr. Scholl look just as beautiful. But imagination doesn't stop at that; and one imagines, not so much how they look when in Mr. Scholl's possession, as how they look when brought to the view of the purchaser, or brought on the table of the consumer. A section, when put on the table, looks just as inviting as when first taken from the bees. But when those beautiful frames of comb honey that Mr. Scholl produces are brought on the table they have sadly deteriorated from their pristine neatness and beauty. At least that is the way imagination represents them, from the description given as to how they are treated.

One would imagine that the women-folk of Texas would be vexed in their innermost housewifely souls to see the once immaculate combs come on the table a drippy, sticky mess. There are undeniable advantages in the production of bulk honey, but when it comes to the matter of something to make a beautiful dish on the table, the section of honey will always hold a place that nothing else can fill.

Bee-Dress for Women

For the benefit of my bee-sisters I will try to describe the dress I wear while caring for the bees. Bee-stings do not seem to poison me very much; and when I am stung I do not suffer from the sting, but am very angry at the bees, for I am very careful not to hurt them in any way. So when they sting me it makes my temper rise.

First, an old sailor hat, then cloth the width of the brim and as long in length; make a shirr string and draw close to the crown of the hat on the outside of the brim. Then a piece of wire-screening the size of the hat-brim, and sew it to the cloth, sewing the wire-screen on the side, or let the seam come on the shoulder. Next a good grain-sack, with a hole cut in the middle the length of the sack, the same size as the netting, about one inch deep and one foot long. Sew the netting firmly to this and cut out the under part of grain-sack like for the sleeves. Sew a welt on the bottom of the

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gown and run in some tape and tie at the waist. You draw the bee-dress down over the head, and there is no chance for a bee to get in.

Now a pair of men's gloves well coated with beeswax with a pair of old sleeves sewed to the top of the gloves, and a rubber band in the top to draw the sleeves over the bagging sleeves, and you are safe from stings.

While this dress is not ornamental it is useful. Bowing to a friend who was passing one day, his horse almost ran away, it was so frightened; but the dress is all right. I copied it from a description of a bee-dress in the Bee-Keepers' Review. Be sure to pin the hat on your head, for if the hat slips back and the wire-netting touches your nose, a bee will sting it through the netting, as I learned to my sorrow.

OHIO BEE-WOMAN.

This dress would afford ample protection, but wouldn't it be rather warm, especially in very hot weather?

Honey-Nut Fudge

Place in a granite saucepan 10 tablespoonfuls of extracted honey and the same quantity of cream, cooking for about 6 minutes after the mixture begins to boil, or until a white line appears around the edge when the candy is stirred, then remove immediately from the fire and stir in a speck of salt and a few drops of lemon-juice; meanwhile arrange in shallow pans layers of chopped nut-meats, and pour the hot fudge slowly over them, ornamenting the top before it hardens with chopped candied orange-peel.—*Selected.*

Wide Frames vs. T-Supers

Miss Mathilde Candler, that very practical bee-keeping sister, says in the Bee-Keepers' Review:

I now use mostly wide frames and plain sections. Until within the last few years I used T-supers exclusively, but I have gradually discarded them. The T-super is a good super, but in a locality where there is much propolis it requires too much scraping. The wide frames protect the tops and bottoms of the sections so they are as clean as when first put on the hive, except for a little bit along the edge; for as my supers are 5 inches high, I have to use $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch slats in my frames. This is hardly thick enough; it allows them to sag a little and thus gives the bees a chance to crowd in a little bee-glue along the edge. Three-eighths inch would have been better.

It seems a bit amusing that precisely the opposite should have been the case here. Miss Candler gave up T-supers for wide frames; after using wide frames for years we gave them up for T-supers! It seems that it is not locality, so far as propolis is concerned, for Editor Root counts this (Marengo) one of the worst of places for propolis that he knows. Certainly there is no scarcity of that article in its season, for probably it is the rule in all places that as the season advances the bees make more use of propolis, probably in anticipation of winter.

The amusing part is that Miss Candler prefers wide frames because of less propolis on the sections, and one of the chief reasons why we prefer T-supers is that it takes less time to clean the sections taken from T-supers. And no doubt Miss Candler knows what she is talking about from her standpoint, for she is a very level-headed sister.

It is true, as she says, that in the wide frames the tops and bottoms of sections are kept as clean as when put on the hive, except at the edges. On

the contrary, the whole tops and bottoms are exposed in the T-super. But it should not be forgotten that during the first part of the light honey-flow, and indeed until well along in the season, the bees put propolis only where there are cracks that they think should be filled up, a plain surface being untouched by the sticky stuff. So it comes to pass that a large part of the sections in the T-supers come off as clean as when put on, edges and all, while the sections taken from the wide frames have the tops and bottoms daubed as far as the bees can push propolis into the cracks. And how far the little creatures can push bee-glue into a crack with their soft tongues—they do it with their tongues and not with their feet or stings, don't they? So you see the earlier tops and bottoms come cleaner out of the T-super.

The later sections, especially if very late, will be soiled all over the tops and bottoms in the T-super, while in the wide frames it will still be only the edges. But in our wholesale way of cleaning tops and bottoms it takes no more time to clean the whole surface than to clean only the edges. One can but wonder whether Miss Candler makes use of this advantage, or whether, when using T-supers, she cleans each top and bottom separately. In the wide frame, tops and bottoms can not be cleaned in this wholesale way.

Miss Candler thinks she would have less glue if her bottom-bars were $\frac{3}{4}$

thick instead of $\frac{1}{4}$. Wonder if she would not be disappointed if she should try the thicker bottom-bars. None of ours were less than $\frac{3}{4}$, and some of them were $\frac{1}{2}$. But the bees crowded in glue a-plenty. No matter how thick the bottom-bars, unless the sections are crowded in so tightly that they can not be gotten out, the bees would probably crowd glue into the crack. And it is hard enough to get sections out of wide frames at best. There's one reason we prefer T-supers; it's so much easier to take sections out of them.

A Sister's Delight in Bees

If I do not accumulate a bank account from the proceeds of my apiary, I have a delightful time and an interesting hobby. I can hardly wait all the long winter to see how the bees are doing, and I take all the care of them while "John" sits in the house and peeps out the window at me, safe from all stings and harm.

But, oh, you ought to see "John" eat the honey! IMA.

Honey Shoe-Blackening

Add lamp black to inferior honey to such an extent as will allow the mass to be well stirred. Warm until softened and put in boxes. This preserves its gloss for a long time, prevents cracking, and preserves and softens the shoe leather.—*British Bee Journal.*

Canadian Beedom

Conducted by J. L. BYER, Mount Joy, Ontario, Canada.

Live-Bee Demonstrations at Fairs

Many bee-keepers were extremely pleased to see what we believe is a new feature at the National Exhibition. The apicultural section of the Ontario Agricultural College was represented by Mr. Morley Pettit, and in his charge there was on view in addition to an 8-frame reversible extractor and gasoline engine, an observatory hive around which crowds collected all day long. At intervals Mr. Pettit gave practical demonstrations with a colony of bees in a bee-tent. Mr. Pettit's pleasant mode of conveying information to his audience was greatly appreciated.—*Canadian Bee Journal.*

It was the writer's pleasure to meet Mr. Pettit just as he was going into the bee-tent, and needless to say I was invited to go with him, and of course the invitation was promptly accepted.

One of the first requests from the surrounding crowd was that the queen be shown them. Mr. Pettit being engaged in showing combs of honey from the supers, he asked me to find the queen for them. In a few moments her majesty was found, and also the comb on which she was travelling around, was shown to the crowd.

It is really amusing to hear the odd questions asked, and I can readily understand that there must be considerable fascination in work like Mr. House undertakes each year at the New York State Fair. Certain it is that I plead guilty to having a desire for such work myself, and it is pretty certain that if I happened to blunder around the tent

that Mr. House was demonstrating in, if an invitation came to enter, I would be quite sure to take the risk even if some few stings were the price of my temerity.

Aside from all personal like or dislikes of work of this nature, anything practical, like the work done by Mr. Pettit at the Fair referred to, is sure to be of great advantage to bee-keeping from an advertising standpoint; and it is to be hoped that this work will be continued from year to year.

Unightly Honey in Stores

That Ontario has a large number of bee-keepers that can and do produce a fine quality of comb honey is a fact beyond controversy; yet the fact remains that there are a few in the business that need to improve a little in their methods if the good of the industry is to be considered. This fact was brought home very forcibly to me a few days ago, while looking through the honey display (?) of one of the large department stores in the city of Toronto. A number of sections of honey were displayed on the counter that were really a disgrace to be labeled comb honey, as in addition to having been badly broken in transit, they were smeared with propolis, poorly filled, and some of them had the centers and bottoms

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filled with buckwheat honey. Worst of all, was the nasty work of the lesser wax-moth, whose webs were plainly in evidence on a number of the sections. While surprised that any bee-keeper would ship such stuff to a city market, we were equally surprised to find that a firm with a continental reputation would tolerate such samples of honey on their counters. That such a state of affairs would exist in any other branch of their business, is hardly to be thought of, and it certainly shows that the honey-business has not received the same attention and study by them as has the other lines referred to.

Then, again, the extracted honey was anything but nicely arranged, and a number of jars of very poor samples were in evidence. Only a few hours before we had been in a few of the wholesale houses that handle honey, and each place had quantities of the finest honey to be found. This fact again seems to substantiate the idea advanced, that the large stores as yet have not reduced the honey-buying part of their business to the science that it really has in other lines, and this state of affairs certainly is not conducive to the interests of the bee-keepers as a body.

As a rule, the smaller stores have much finer displays of honey than have the large concerns; why this is the case is hard to explain, but certain it is that a little education along this line would not hurt the business of the large stores, and at the same time an absence of such stuff as we have described from the counters of these places, would be a decided advantage to the bee-keeping fraternity.

The Perforated-Top Tin-Pail for Feeding Bees

While the crop of buckwheat honey, in the main, has been lighter than last season, all reports received from bee-keepers in buckwheat localities go to show that the hives are heavier than usual after having the supers taken off, and as a natural result the feeding bills will not be heavy. In my own case, comparatively little sugar has been fed, and with the pleasant weather of the past two weeks, what feeding that was necessary was done up in short order.

After using nearly all kinds of feeders in the past, just now I have an idea that the 10-pound pails with perforated top is about the best all-around feeder that can be used. They are cheap, easily obtained by any one, and can be used on any style of hive with no danger of robbing. Then, again, the bees will take the food from them in any kind of weather, as the inverted pail can be placed on the frames right over the cluster. I have a number of Miller and other kinds of feeders, but from my present preference, all feeders for the future will be the simple pails. While they will not hold as much as the Miller feeder, yet this can be remedied by getting larger pails, if necessary, as one firm of manufacturers make a pail with a self-sealing cover that will hold 20 pounds.

While the principle of these feeders is not new, being used in the old pepper-box feeder, yet it is only of recent date that the attention was called to

the idea of using the pails in the same way. Just who the originator of the idea was I am not quite certain without referring to back numbers of the Canadian Bee Journal, but if not mistaken the credit belongs to Mr. Ross, of

Montreal. Whoever the chap was, I for one feel like tendering him a vote of thanks for the simple little kink that is such a source of comfort and convenience in the matter of doing any necessary feeding.

Southern Beedom

Conducted by LOUIS H. SCHOLL, New Braunfels, Tex.

Marketing Bulk-Comb Honey

Last month I had something to say about the way bulk comb honey is packed for the market. It is my desire to tell in a few words something about marketing bulk-comb honey, or any other kind for that matter. We must have a market for what we produce, no matter what it is, to make the most out of our vocation. And we know of nothing better than constant advertising, constant pushing of our product, and putting it before the people in such a way that it will be an advertisement itself whenever the product reaches the consumer, who is our best customer.

Bearing this in mind since I began my bee-keeping 20 years ago, and keeping at this very thing all through this long period of time, it has been no trouble to work up a market for all the bulk-comb honey that I can produce with 1100 colonies of bees; yea, and the demand is many times over my supply each year, amounting to several car-loads that I can not supply after I have disposed of my entire output.

Not only have I each year increased the demand for my honey, practically more than doubling my output each year, but I have constantly striven to raise the price in accordance with other products, as far as that has been in my power. The only, yes, I say *the only* drawback in this respect that I have experienced, is the fact that nearly the entire bee-keeping fraternity is to blame that the prices are not a cent or two per pound higher than what is obtained for the honey crop at the present time. In other words, if it were not for the fact that the majority of the bee-keepers set the ruling price just so much too low, so that the others will have to follow their example to be able to sell their honey, the prices of our honey would be at least a cent to two cents per pound more than they have been all through the season.

Now, how do I know this? Simply from the fact that I can continue to sell my own honey for from a cent to two cents per pound above the regular prices reigning until some of the bee-keepers intrude upon my territory and sell for less than I do. I have had this experience time and again. After selling for months to persons who make repeated orders, I finally receive a letter stating that Mr. So-and-So has come into the market offering his honey at so much less, and why am I so far out of line of the regular market price? The general wind-up, however, I am proud to state, is something like this in most of the cases:

"We are not objecting to your price, as we are exceedingly well pleased with your honey, but if you can meet the prices quoted by the other parties we would like to have you do so. We are sending you another order herewith for so many more cases, etc." Or, "We note that honey is quoted at so much per pound by So-and-So, making your price about 2 cents out of line. We do not object to your price, considering your goods, but if you can make us a better price we would appreciate it; however, we would prefer to have your honey because we know what we are getting, even if we have to meet your price."

I have more than a dozen letters that end in a like manner. In one way it shows what an advertisement it is for me to put out a good class of goods, but *the main point* I wish to bring out is, that this goes to show that if the bee-keepers would keep to together with the price of honey, they could get more for their crop. What does it profit the bee-keeper, after he has worked hard the entire year producing a good crop of fine honey, to rush it off to market at a low price, just to get ahead of the other fellow in disposing of it?

In my extensive work I have found that it is not such a hard proposition to produce a large crop of honey and then dispose of it systematically and get good returns therefrom, as it has been made to appear, if we may judge from the numerous articles that have appeared in the bee-papers from time to time. But it may be that much depends upon the man. I have for several years received a better average price for my large crops of honey than the majority of producers here in the South. I have kept ahead of the majority from one to 2 cents per pound for a number of years. This amounts to quite a little sum or profit that would otherwise have gone to waste, practically, had I sold my honey cheaper. If we only figure this small amount extra, or above the regular prices on a large crop of 3 or 4 tons, it amounts to just a few hundred dollars a year more on the crop. Is not that worth thinking about?

There are several things that should be considered when it is desired to sell honey at a good price. Among the first is that of going out into new fields where honey has not been sold before, and in this way many places are to be found where honey has not been used by the people residing in those communities. After such a market is found, and the right kind of goods are delivered, it is no trouble at all to maintain

the customers in such communities year after year, and that at a good price, as already stated. I have just such customers that bought their first honey from me more than 15 years ago.

And not only do those customers come back year after year, but if fair treatment is given them, and the right kind of goods are delivered to them, the news will spread, not only in the community, but in far-away places, from the simple fact that a good thing will advertise itself, and you can not keep it from doing so. In this way relatives a thousand miles away get in touch with you in regard to your product, and in turn another community is found where new customers will want your product. Although this works slowly, in time it increases as one's business increases, and the time comes when one has all he can do to keep up with the orders. That has been my experience from year to year. From a very small crop of less than 1000 pounds a year, over 50,000 pounds last year, and between 60,000 and 80,000 this year, I will have to increase my output to more than 100,000 pounds next season to keep up with the demand that has increased steadily from year to year. Even this year, as I am closing my packing season, I have orders that I can not fill, for several tons of honey.

In a subsequent issue I will give the readers in detail my method of shipping out all my honey: "Shipper's order, sight draft attached to bill of lading," and the advantages of such a method.

Do Bees Freeze in Winter?

We had something here in the way of a swarm of bees that may be a surprise to some readers, nevertheless it is true.

About the first of May, last year, a very large swarm of bees settled near one of our neighbors' houses, on some low limbs, and not being interested in them they were allowed to remain unmolested. They built combs, stored considerable honey, and wintered right in the open air where they first settled, in spite of the fact that the last was one of the coldest winters we have had in this State for many years, the thermometer registering as low as 6 and 8 degrees above zero on several occasions. The ground was covered with snow three times, and yet the bees of that colony on the limbs of the tree were as lively and quick to resent an intrusion, if molested. So we have concluded that bees seldom, if ever, freeze to death if they have anything like enough to live on, and if there are enough bees to make a cluster large enough to keep up sufficient warmth.

No doubt some who tried to poke fun at the writer several years ago for reporting finding a little pauper swarm on a dead limb without any combs or other protection of any kind, when the thermometer had been as low as 18 degrees above zero the night before (and yet the bees were alive and healthy), will want to know if this outdoor colony of last winter was not imported through either Peary or Cook from up near the North Pole! L. B. SMITH.

Rescue, Tex.

Sketches of Beedomites

E. B. TYRRELL

The subject of this sketch was born May 16, 1877, in Genesee Co., Mich. His interest in bees began with the purchase of his first colony in the fall of 1894. Ever since then he has been a devoted student of bee-keeping. Deprived of his father at the age of 5 months, the task of bringing up a mischievous boy fell upon his mother. Without financial means, making a living for herself and boy was little if anything short of a struggle. His beloved mother now makes her home with "E. B."

Before Mr. Tyrrell had quite finished high school, he concluded it was more profitable to cut stove-wood at 35 cents per cord with a schoolmate who is now Professor of Chemistry in one of the New York State colleges. This ended his college education.

In 1899 he became a member of the Ancient Order of Gleaners, a farmers' fraternal beneficiary association, and took up Deputy work for them that same fall. The membership at that time was a little over 8000. The second winter he took charge of a force of 5

with the Pan-American Exposition. (Since then two husky boys have become members of the Tyrrell family, age 5 and 7 years, respectively, who try their best to prove to their father, by their actions, just what a Herculean task his mother had on her shoulders when "E. B." was a boy!) His marriage, in a measure, spoiled his taste for Deputy work. However, after a very severe winter in which his losses in bees were heavy, he was tendered the position of District Deputy, which led up in a short time to that of State Deputy for the Gleaners, for Indiana. His present position—the one he has held since February, 1907—is that of Field Manager for the Order above mentioned, with offices in Detroit. The territory covered is in the States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa. Since Mr. Tyrrell took hold of this organization it has grown to a present membership of 65,000. Surely this shows hustle and executive ability of a high order.

During all this time Mr. Tyrrell has been to a greater or less extent interested in bees and bee-keeping. His home has always been in the country, with the exception of the last two years which have been spent in Detroit, where his work is now located. His experience in organization work, contact with city conditions in regard to markets, and his knowledge of bee-keeping and the bee-keepers' work, leads him to believe that the time is soon coming when a proper organization among bee-keepers will place them in absolute control of the marketing of their product.

Mr. Tyrrell is the very active Secretary of the Michigan Bee-Keepers' Association, where he has inaugurated a work that is beginning to tell most emphatically for the advancement of the members of that organization. At the Albany convention, held Oct. 12 and 13, he was nominated as a candidate for Secretary of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, as will be noted by the election ballot sent out to its members this month. That he would make an ideal secretary in any organization in which he puts his unusual vim and energy goes without saying.

We have had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Tyrrell personally several times, and have been exceedingly well impressed by the forcefulness of his character, and the great interest he is taking in trying to put bee-keeping on a more profitable basis. His work in connection with the Michigan Association thus far places him in the forefront as a leader in the activities of modern beedom.

Worth Many Times Its Price.

To one who takes an interest in honey-bees, the American Bee Journal is worth its price many times over.

Tacoma, Wash.

P. A. NORMAN.



E. B. TYRRELL.

deputies, organizing new lodges throughout Northern Michigan. His part of the work was selecting new locations, holding public meetings and organizing the lodges when ready.

In the fall of 1901 Mr. Tyrrell married Miss Maud Enos, of Vassar, Mich., and their wedding trip took them to the first bee-keepers' convention he ever attended—that of the National, held at Buffalo, N. Y., in connection

Contributed Articles

Sex of Eggs—Does the Queen Know?

BY C. P. DADANT.

It was about the year 1842 that Dzierzon first began to mention his discovery of parthenogenesis in queen-bees, or the faculty which queens have of laying eggs that will hatch without being impregnated. This was called a *theory* at first; it is now known as a *fact*. Not only have other noted scientists, Siebold, Leuckart and Berlepsch, made examination of the eggs of bees and ascertained that the eggs laid in drone-cells were absolutely without the spermatozoa of fecundation, but thousands of people have proven the so-called theory to be true by many different experiments. We, ourselves, have had queens become drone-layers by being reared at a time when there were no drones which they could meet. Those queens, born in November, in full colonies, were healthy and vigorous when spring came, but it was too late for fecundation, and the eggs which they laid as plentifully as mated queens do, hatched in drones.

By the way, this is a possible method for plenty of early drones in spring of the breed you desire. Make a strong colony or 2 queenless late in the season, when it is too late for the young queens to mate, and you will have a large number of drones from these colonies in early spring. But they must be reinforced from time to time with worker-brood after the opening of spring, or they would soon dwindle to a population of drones. They must also be provided with drone-combs instead of worker-combs, else the brood will be small drones hatched in worker-cells; for the queen, when she is a drone-layer, does not seem to have any choice of cells, and lays eggs as readily in small as in large ones.

A young queen, freshly fertilized, prefers to lay eggs in worker-cells. She rarely makes any mistakes, and avoids the drone-cells. Later in life, and especially at the latter end of the spring laying, she lays eggs indiscriminately in worker or drone cells as she comes to them, but always workers in small cells and drones in large cells. When accidentally the cells are of irregular size, cells of accommodation, or when they have been stretched and deformed under the weight of honey, the eggs laid in such cells usually hatch as drones.

When swarming time comes, and she becomes tired of laying, she earnestly seeks for drone-cells. The workers evidently recognize this desire of the queen, and at such times leave unfilled patches of drone-comb, in the midst of worker-comb filled with honey, so the queen may satisfy this desire.

Mr. Samuel Wagner, the founder of the *American Bee Journal*, and a great observer, had a theory in regard to the

cause of impregnation of the eggs laid in worker-cells, for he did not believe that the queen knew the sex of her eggs. He thought that the worker-cell being narrow, the abdomen of the queen was slightly compressed when inserted in a worker-cell, and that this compression caused the impregnation of the egg by forcing some of the spermatozoa out of the spermatheca into the oviduct at the time of the passage of the egg. Drone-cells being wider, he held that the abdomen was not pressed, and the egg, unfertilized, hatched into a drone.

This very plausible theory was set at naught by the fact, noticed by practicing apiarists, that when the bees are building new combs the queen often lays eggs that hatch into workers by thousands, in cells just begun that are only rudimentary. This happens when the queen is very prolific, and the swarm is unable to keep up ahead of her in building combs. Those cells are finished as the brood progresses. This fact overthrows the theory of mechanical pressure as a factor of sex.

One thing is certain: The queen usually prefers to lay eggs in worker-cells, especially when she is young and vigorous. She evidently finds more pleasure in laying these eggs than those in drone-cells. When she seeks for drone-cells and avoids worker-cells she is tired of laying, and continues only because Nature presses her; for her eggs would drop like ripe fruit if she could not place them in cells. If a swarm be shaken on a black cloth, and the queen remains among the bees on that cloth for a few minutes, the apiarist can usually detect those minute white specks upon the cloth after the bees have entered the hive. Some old authors indicate that as a means of ascertaining whether the queen was among her bees.

The fertilization of the egg, whether it is due to the position of the queen in laying or by her will, undoubtedly results in a certain amount of pleasure, and that is why she prefers to lay eggs in worker-cells. But when the acting muscles are tired from a too protracted laying, then she feels the necessity of resting, and seeks for larger cells in which the egg passes out without impregnation. If there is will on her part, in the impregnation or non-impregnation of each egg, it must be due to a mere instinct, for no other living being knows beforehand the sex of its progeny, or has the selection of this sex. The queen is said to lay eggs in rudimentary queen-cells. I have never caught her in the act. It is strange that she should do so when she so eagerly destroys these queen-cells after they have been sealed by the bees. Her laying in such cells is evidently instinctive and unreasoned, a mere mechanical animal function.

That the queen usually prefers worker-cells until the season of breeding is far advanced hardly admits of a doubt.

If you remove all the drone-comb in early spring, and replace it with worker-comb or comb foundation, the queen will continue to lay worker-eggs for weeks and months without apparent dissatisfaction. It is not until a large amount of brood has been reared and hatched that the workers will apparently understand the need of drones, or the desire of the queen for drone-combs, and will reserve these. I have often been told that the bees tear down worker-comb to rebuild sheets of drone-comb. In every instance where I have been able to trace this I have found that an error had been made. I do not believe that the workers ever tear down combs that are not defective, moldy, or filled with dead bees or rotten pollen, whether it is to change worker into drone, or *vice versa*.

If the bees were inclined to change combs by tearing them down and rebuilding them they would certainly do it when the trick is tried of removing all worker-comb and replacing them with drone-comb. This has been done by a number of persons, and always with the same result. Either the bees narrowed down the mouth of the cells to worker size, and then the queen laid worker-eggs in those narrowed cells, or, as was often the case, the bees deserted these ill-suited combs and sought another abode. I believe it may be stated as a fact, with exceedingly rare exceptions, that a queen will not lay worker-eggs in ordinary drone-cells.

The September number, 1910, of *L'Apiculteur* of Paris, contains a report from A. Brisset, who, wishing to try a theory advanced lately that large cells would produce larger worker-bees, took it into his head to give a swarm nothing but worker-comb in the hope that he might rear a lot of workers as large as drones, or nearly so. A bright idea, indeed! He met a total failure, and very humorously reported his discomfiture in that magazine, in order to show that many ideas advanced by enthusiasts often lack in practicability. Yet we need new ideas, for it is through these only that progress comes. So we must not discourage the "cranks" altogether, for once in a while they show us the way to better things.

Hamilton, Ill.

Wintering Bees on the Summer Stands

BY F. H. CYRENIUS.

Now that the time is here when we must prepare our bees for the winter, we must decide what these preparations will be.

A good cellar, if not too dry, will save from 5 to 15 pounds of honey per colony; and, on the other hand, the bees wintered outside seem to have a vitality when spring comes that those wintered in the cellar do not have.

I have always found a damp cellar, under a kitchen stove, much better than a very dry cellar near a furnace. I have wintered bees successfully in cellars where a stream of water ran through all winter, and where it would be so muddy that rubbers would be needed.

A light, thin, unpainted board or

blanket furnishes good covering. I know of no better protection for outdoors than forest leaves, and I am using with much satisfaction cheap boxes, about $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch larger than the hive, filled with leaves, setting down over the hives. These boxes should be made about 3 inches deeper than the hive, and filled with leaves, and with a follower—a board that will easily go into the box—placed upon the leaves; when I stand upon it to pack the leaves down in the bottom, about 3 to 4 inches deep of packed leaves. Care should be taken that the leaves are spread evenly, and that enough are used so that the leaves rest solidly on the frames, and hold the lower edge of the box from the bottom-board.

If the leaves are properly packed they will remain in the box when it is inverted and thus placed over the hive. A honey-board or blanket, a sheet of paper, or nothing at all, may be placed over the frames; the main point is to have 3 or 4 inches of well-packed leaves rest tightly upon the top of the hive with a stone on the cover. For my part, I leave on the zinc board, which is tightly sealed all around, which leaves a nice bee-passage.

Now, it is not the cellar, it is not the chaff hives, nor packing, nor fixing, that gives as a result successful wintering. It is something else. I have been surprised, many times, to see bees in old box-hives split from top to bottom so that the bees could fly out anywhere in the crack, resting on some kind of platform, exposed to all kinds of weather, with no protection whatever, and come out in the spring in fine condition. What does it mean? They had abundant stores and no manipulation; everything in the hive was arranged to suit the bees.

Of late years I make all preparations for wintering in July and August, seeing that all colonies have queens and abundant stores. Seldom do I loosen a frame in the hive to be wintered, from July until the next May or June, when the packing of leaves is removed.

For the suggestion of leaves for packing I am much indebted to Mr. S. D. House, of this State.

In my next I will tell some experiences in spring stimulating on the let-alone plan, or Nature's way.

Oswego, N. Y.

Something About the Bumble or Humble Bees

BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

"Papa says that what I call bumble-bees are properly humble bees. Is this right, Mr. Doolittle?"

"Yes, my boy, your father is right."
"Why do they call them humble bees? Are they so much more meek than the honey-bees that they are called *humble*?"

The above is a little conversation had with a neighbor's boy not long ago, and it set me to thinking whether I could please the readers of the American Bee Journal any better than to tell them something about those bees which have interested me all my life from my earliest boyhood recollections up to my 64 years of age. While my 40 years of bee-keeping life has been one of extreme interest with the

honey-bee, yet I do not know that aside from the dollar-and-cent point of view, they have taken hold of my life to a greater degree than have the bumble bees. And I firmly believe that if any father will spend a little time with his boys in helping them to be interested in the humble bees, the wasps, hornets, and other insects which surround all who live in the country, these same boys will be less inclined to desire some place other than the farm when they are grown up; and will find these things far more interesting than the street-corner, the saloon, or that which brings them to jail.

Nothing is easier than to have a colony of bumble-bees right where you want it. Simply take up some forsaken mouse-nest so that the nest remains intact, place the same in any box that will hold a peck or such a matter, when a cover is to be put on the box and a hole bored through the box leading to the hole in the nest, where the mouse went in and out. Then along about the time the apple-trees bloom, when you see large bumble-bees looking into all holes and secluded places, this hole in the box will be spied out by one of these large bees, the nest taken possession of as a "home," and in a few weeks the worker bumble-bees will be seen going in and out, caring for the family, in a similar way to what the honey-bees do it, only as there are rarely more than from 50 to 200 bees in such a home, they do not go or come to such an extent as do the bees from a colony of those we keep for financial gain.

The only bumble-bee which lives over the winter is the queen or perfect female of this species. In this I am reminded how colonies of bees often dwindle down until only a few hundred remain in May and June; many times until only 5 or 10 bees and the queen, while in two cases which have come to my notice, the queen only was left alive; while in my queen-business I have often received through the mail cages, where every bee but the queen was dead, and she became as good a mother as those which had been cared for by good colonies.

But you may ask, "Does the bumble-bee queen have a colony with her at the commencement of winter, and such colony all die off so that only the queen is left?" No, every bee but the queens of a bumble-bee colony is allowed to die soon after the first frosts, she alone surviving.

"Well, how does she survive the winter, then?" This was one of the long-time puzzles to me, until one day in May I chanced to see a queen bumble-bee come up through a small hole out of the ground, when I believed they wintered over by going down into the loose soil where such could be found, going so deeply that they were below frost, and, when spring returned the warmth of the same brought them out of the hibernating state and the ground. But I was not positive of this till the spring of 1877.

In the late fall of 1876 I built my shop and honey-house combined over a piece of muck and sandy loam, one-fourth of the space covered by the building on the ground floor, being left open for the purpose of setting the steam engine there, while all the rest

had the usual flooring over it. When "bumble-bee" time arrived, one warm day I was surprised to find 3 queen bumble-bees on the window where the engine was, and just then I heard another trying to fly, and on looking down near the engine I saw her just leaving the hole she had come from. I now went looking for the holes where the other three came from, and after finding two, and looking for the third I saw a little movement in the soil, when soon the head and then the body of another queen came out and flew to the window. I opened the window and left it open the rest of the day, knowing now for certain where the queen of the bumble-bees wintered. After finding some mouse-nest, a collection of moss, cotton batting or something of the kind suitable for a nest or home, this queen bumble-bee goes out and collects pollen in her pollen-baskets, the same as the workers of the honey-bees do, and in packing it away on the bottom of the nest she deposits an egg therein, then goes for more pollen, packs this on the first, and lays another egg in the mass. In this way she proceeds until she has laid from 5 to 8 of her eggs, this period of her laying often covering 2 or 3 days, according to the weather; although a bumble-bee can work in a lower temperature than a honey-bee can, as I have often proven by hearing them at work on apple-bloom when the mercury stood only 4 degrees above the freezing point on cool mornings.

After laying from 5 to 8 eggs, generally 6 or 7, she stays about this mass of pollen except to go out and collect some nectar for her existence and that of the young workers before they are old enough to forage for the whole family until within 3 or 4 days before they emerge from their cells, which they have made by spinning cocoons about themselves when changing from the larval to the pupa form. This nectar is put in a cup-shaped sort of a bowl made by the queen from pollen and a sort of fibrous material she procures from some source not known to the writer, which are mingled together until the bowl stands upright, and large enough to contain 6 or 8 drops to nearly a teaspoonful, according to the species to which the queen belongs.

About 4 or 5 days before the 5 to 8 workers emerge, she goes out again after pollen, which she spreads about the base of the cells containing the workers, and lays from 15 to 25 eggs along the base of these cells covering the eggs, using little if any more pollen for these 25 than she did for the first 8.

The workers, after emerging, partake of the stored nectar from the "honey-bowl," when in a day or two they are strong enough to go after the necessities of the home, which is mostly pollen to further store around the 25 eggs, so that when they hatch into larvae they have plenty to feed upon. When the necessary amount for this is gathered and these larvae begin to spin their cocoon cells more pollen is gathered, and the queen lays from 50 to 200 eggs for the third lot of workers, the number laid being according to the suitability of their home and the season, a dry, warm season causing a

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larger number of workers, and a wet, cold one a less number.

When this "last litter" of worker-eggs have been laid and have hatched into larvæ, from 10 to 30 eggs are laid for drones, and a little later about as many for queens. These latter emerge from their cells a few days after the drones do, and generally during the last few days of August or the first days of September, when, upon arriving at mature age about 10 days later the queens go out to meet the drone, and upon becoming fertile they burrow in the ground to commence the next season the same as did their mother-queen the fall before. The mother-queen and workers die of old age, and also the drones which remain after the mating season, so that by the 1st to the 10th of October, in this locality, all bumble-bee life is extinct as far as seen by the eye of man. These bumble-bees are of great value by way of carrying the pollen from flower to flower in red clover fields, and for this purpose were exported from this country to Australia a quarter of a century or more ago at quite an expense to the Australian government, since which time their clover of the red variety seeds as well as it does in this country, if I am rightly informed.

The drones of the bumble-bees are stingless, the same as are the drones of the honey-bees, as most of our boys know who have caught them, calling them "stingless bees." There are a number of different species of these bees, varying in size from those little larger than the drones of the honey-bees up to those nearly as large as a small mouse.

Borodino, N. Y.

3.—Pointers on Selling Honey

BY WESLEY FOSTER.

When one has studied the art and science of salesmanship for some time he is quite liable to fall into the rut of thinking it is a profession different and set apart from other lines of work, but the same qualities that make for success in anything will win in selling goods. The trouble with the salesman is that he thinks of himself too much, and becomes narrow in his views. The true salesman is a man among men, and does his work efficiently and well, the same as others do. This sympathy and appreciation of the value and need of every human calling will make a man more effective in the sale of goods. Such a man does not impress one as being anxious to make a sale—he interests you entirely independently of his business; he is a man first and a salesman afterwards. I have heard some farmers make the best kind of selling talks, and do it all unconsciously; they come into the store of some man they know, talk crops, and trade, and prices, and casually the farmer mentions some of his own experience in raising some certain grain or vegetable—perhaps he tried several kinds, and finally found one that did especially well in his soil—the grocer or dealer, if he handled that article, would be in ripe condition to make a sale to, and in many cases asks the farmer if he could not have some of

the produce. Confidence and knowledge here have a free course, and when there is confidence it is not difficult to sell goods, if there is any demand. The regular salesman has a harder time, for he generally has that ever-present prejudice against "agents" to overcome. In all the tasks a salesman runs up against, overcoming prejudice against "agents," and the persuading a man to buy "right now" while before him, are the two hardest things to accomplish.

This prejudice against agents has had its rise in former experiences with agents who have persuaded them to buy things for which they had small use. These generally come about by the agent dominating the mind of the buyer with his personality, or in popular phrase, "hypnotizing" his customer. Of course, people who know what they want and have a mind of their own, never fall into the hands of an unscrupulous agent, but there are many very fine people who can be influenced to buy things against their own good. Such must be handled carefully if steady customers are to be made out of them, for if they are persuaded to buy too heavily once they are not so easily won next time. With these people it is well to go slow and urge them to use their own judgment, and never be in a hurry to get away for fear the order will be cancelled. If the one selling feels that his customer is liable to cancel his order unless he gets away quickly, a going over of any vague or misunderstood points would better be done.

I have read instructions to salesmen in which they said to leave just as soon as the order was signed. This is the best course if the man is very busy, but the hurrying away with the order for fear the order will be cut down or cancelled is poor salesmanship. It is better to stay and fully explain than to get away with an order for goods that the customer does not fully understand.

It would surprise those who do not know from experience the number of men who will forget the selling price of an article. Many a grocer has called me over the phone to know the retail price on some honey that I had sold him. One would think that the one thing that a grocer would remember would be the cost, profit, and selling price, but many do not remember the selling price and the profit, and some get confused as to the cost price.

Dealers have so many salesmen calling on them that prices are confused. If I have a 10-cent seller that costs 95 cents a dozen, and a wholesale man comes in a few minutes after and quotes a corn syrup in tins at 85 cents per dozen; then a canned goods man quotes glasses of jelly and peas at 90, the grocer is very likely to think I quoted 10-cent jars of honey to him at 85 cents.

The sale of any article to a dealer or consumer requires that the salesman must carry the thought of the customer through a process of growth and enlightenment about the goods and himself until the point is reached where the customer goes through several well-defined stages, which are variously termed, but we may call them here: First, a favorable impression which will command attention; from atten-

tion held for a little while we arouse interest; and interest soon develops into decision to buy.

In my experience a man will soon become interested, but I have been short on the ability to carry him over the place where he hesitates to give the order. The expenditure of money is a serious barrier to many men, and when a man is really interested it is well to force home the truth that it is but the investment of funds to bring more money. When every objection has been met ably there are not many men who will hesitate in buying honey if the quality is good, and the profit fair. A man who intends really to sell honey where it has not been handled before can not know too much about the product and kindred topics. There is a world of difference between the man who merely asks if you would not like some honey, and the one who asks you for several minutes of your time in which to show you thoroughly his whole proposition. You see the difference between the two methods.

In the first place, say I ask a man if he does not want some honey; if he does already want it I get an order, but I am not then a salesman, but am really only an order-taker. But suppose he does not want any, or says he does not; is he not judging entirely from insufficient evidence, having not had any time in which to find out further about your proposition? However, with the careful, thorough salesman it is different; he asks for a few minutes to show his line, and if there is no good opportunity then, why he waits till he can go over the whole thing carefully. He does not give his customer the responsibility of making a decision before all the evidence is in. Meeting objections is one of the things we who are not experts in selling greatly neglect. We do not dominate the discussion; we let the grocer enlarge on the difficulties in the way of selling honey till we are half persuaded ourselves that we can not sell honey in that town or territory.

I dare say that the selling of honey to the best advantage requires as much thought and preparation as the successful rearing of queens, and until we develop it into a science, with all the valuable points gleaned from experience at our tongue's end, we will not get the highest price possible for our product.

The sale of one's crop of honey begins when the honey-boxes are put on the hive, or the extracting combs placed there. The quality of the honey bears a closer relationship to a successful sale than the kind, for the kind of honey produced in any locality is the honey that generally is in most favor. A clear, thick, well-ripened table-honey is the only honey that should be sold in glasses or in the comb. There are some honeys that never should be offered to any market but the bakers, though this principle has not found favor among all bee-men, as every year I see markets injured by the sale of a baking honey to the grocery trade.

Uniform grades and attractive packages with labels bearing a distinctive brand, sold through a well-built-up selling plan, will help any man who goes out to build up a demand for honey. One thing that I have never seen work-

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ed out by bee-men that is a great success among other products, is the pushing of special deals at certain times of the year; say that with every 10 cases of honey bought at any one time we would give one free case, it would be a great incentive to handle a larger stock of honey, and the reason more honey is not sold in many a store is because the grocer has such a small stock on hand that it does not attract the attention of customers. If we could get some of the slow-going grocers stocked up on honey the way they stock up on canned goods, there would be a great deal more effort made to move honey. There are some objections to this, for honey in glass candies so readily, and comb honey is not easy to keep in nice shape. These disadvantages will be overcome soon, though, for grocers are fast learning to care for honey properly, and they will handle it as well as bee-keepers when they have to keep a good stock on hand to supply the demand coming from the consumers, when we get people accustomed to eating honey in larger quantities.

The whole thing for the bee-keepers to accomplish is an adaptation of the producing and selling methods of our large food canners and manufacturers to the individual and collective needs of the bee-men.

We must produce a better article; we must study the market and supply it with the class of goods that will sell to best advantage; we must follow business-like selling plans; we must get away from the wasteful competition of a dozen bee-men peddling their honey of various kinds and quality around in the same territory; we must realize trade conditions and know what relation other sweets bear to honey, and the effect of hard times on honey consumption; we must have a vivid realization of the importance of attractiveness, and an air of quality that inheres in a well-designed and tasteful label with the brand and bottler's or company name in plain type. In fact, if we are to get the big rewards for our work we must be progressive, and take on and adapt the new ideas that others about us are working.

We do not need to be original these days to succeed; in fact, safety lies in following the methods that have proven to be winners among lines of business similar to ours. It would not do any harm for the bee-keepers to send for the literature and deals that the corn syrup and glucose interests send out; they are certainly going after the business. Ever notice how they advertise their syrup when cool weather comes, right at the time when honey should go onto those hot cakes and biscuits? Advertisements covering valuable space in the magazines tell about corn syrup being the best spread for bread and hot cakes, and recipe booklets are sent out telling how almost every food can be better prepared by using corn syrup!

They send out demonstrators who carry on free demonstrations in the grocery stores; then they send out men from house to house giving out samples, taking orders to be delivered through the grocer, giving pie plates, steam cookers, fireless cookers, etc., as premiums. Do you wonder that

they sell immense quantities of their syrups when they can do such advertising and still give a pint can of syrup for 10 cents?

We have a product far superior in merit, and one that can be made the subject of effective advertising; in this respect we have the advantage over the glucose people—we can talk *quality*, which appeals almost as much as price. We have not the range of profit, but we have much that can be accomplished. When we have done what we can do at present, the chances are that the price of honey will be where we can afford to spend good sums in advertising.

Boulder, Colo.

Some Questions on Prevention of Swarms

BY DR. C. C. MILLER.

Whenever I see the name of D. M. Macdonald attached to an article, my interest is always awakened, and I was especially interested in a well-considered article contributed by him to the September number. Upon one point I wish he would give us more light.

He says: "The rearing of a virgin in the supers, and allowing her to depose the old queen, works favorably." Does he mean that he generally succeeds in getting such virgin to supersede the reigning queen? and can he do this early enough in the season to prevent swarming?

Mr. Doolittle has said that if a virgin is given after the harvest to a colony having a queen ready to be superseded, the virgin so given would become the reigning monarch. However successful this may be in his hands, I must confess general failure. I have no difficulty in getting a very young queen accepted kindly, but somehow within a short time she disappears. Even if I were successful in the fall, I might not succeed early enough to prevent swarming, although I have great faith there would be no swarming in a colony which would allow a virgin to supersede its laying queen early in the harvest. If there is some trick about it that I have not learned, perhaps Mr. Macdonald can help me out.

Mr. Macdonald says: "Generally, they are allowed some comb-building—an important desideratum, which, given, hinders a spirit of unrest from being generated."

I wonder, now, whether there is a difference in the two countries as to this matter of comb building. Supplying 2 or 3 frames of foundation, he says, frequently tides over the critical period. With me the critical period generally does not come until the bees begin work in the supers, and the comb building in a super of sections is equivalent to that in 3 brood-frames. When, therefore, the comb building in the supers amounts to as much as in 6 up to 30 brood-frames, one would think that the building of 3 frames in the brood-chamber would not make such a great difference. Moreover, my bees show a strong preference for old combs, and I like to gratify their tastes. I never yet discarded a brood-comb for no other reason than because it

was old. Still, that does not prove that giving foundation in the brood-chamber may not be a help toward swarm prevention, and as I think more about it I am more inclined to believe in it. Although I do not often put foundation in the brood-nest, I have put full-drawn empty combs there. The bees are likely to fill them with honey instead of brood, at least at first. They haven't the same chance to crowd the queen out by filling the foundation with honey.

Our friend says: "I have no love for cutting out queen-cells to suppress incipient thoughts of swarming. It is a messy job, and fails frequently." I've puzzled no little over those two sentences, and wish I knew just what he means. When he calls it a messy job, that sounds as if he literally cuts out the cells with a knife. But of course that can not be, for he is no raw beginner. Very little disturbance of a queen-cell is enough to make the bees empty it, and a thrust into the cell with a hive-tool is quickly made without any mussiness. As to its being a prevention of swarming, it can not be depended upon. Yet it succeeds in so many cases that I think a good deal more of it than I used to. This year there were not a few cases in which cells were killed only a single time, and then there was no further attempt at swarming. If a single colony can be prevented from swarming, and that colony then produces 100 to 200 sections of honey, I feel paid for all the cell-killing done in a number of colonies.

In one place Mr. Macdonald says: "I have 'shook' swarmed." *Et tu, Brute!* Such language from the scholarly Scotchman! I can forgive much, but—Marengo, Ill.

Souvenir Bee Postal Cards

We have 4 Souvenir Postal Cards of interest to bee-keepers. No. 1 is a Teddy Bear card, with stanza of poetry, a straw bee-hive, a jar and section of honey, etc. It is quite sentimental. No. 2 has the words and music of the song, "The Bee-Keeper's Lullaby;" No. 3, the words and music of "Buckwheat Cakes and Honey;" and No. 4, the words and music of "The Humming of the Bees." We send these cards, postpaid, as follows: 4 cards for 10 cents, 10 cards for 20 cents; or 10 cards with the American Bee Journal one year for \$1.10. Send all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal, 146 W. Superior St., Chicago, Ill.

"Bee-Keepers' Guide"

This book on bees is also known as the "Manual of the Apiary." It is instructive, interesting, and both practical and scientific. On the anatomy and physiology of the bee it is more complete than any other standard American bee-book. Also the part on honey-producing plants is exceptionally fine. Every bee-keeper should have it in his library. It has 544 pages, and 295 illustrations. Bound in cloth. Price, postpaid, \$1.20; or with a year's subscription to the American Bee Journal—both for \$1.90. Send all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal, 146 West Superior St., Chicago, Ill.

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Dr. Miller's Question-Box

Send Questions either to the office of the American Bee Journal or direct to
DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.
He does NOT answer bee-keeping questions by mail.

More than One Queen in Colony—Too Many Bees for Winter?

1. How did Alexander introduce and keep more than one queen in a colony? I have been unable to find out.
2. I introduced a fine queen in August, and no young bees showing up. I looked in Saturday to see what the trouble was. I found too many bees for the season, and the combs so full of honey and only one little space about an inch square for her to lay; she had this full of unsealed brood. Will it do to trust them this way, or should something be done? She looks to be all right. I winter my bees on the summer stands, but could put them into the cellar. OHIO.

ANSWERS.—1. I can not give you particulars. But I can tell you how I did it. I introduced the new queen just as if no queen were in the hive. But the original queen must be old, that no fighting may occur.

2. Don't worry. In September or October brood-rearing generally ceases, and if you found plenty of bees and plenty of stores, the absence of unsealed brood need not trouble you.

Producing Honey for Home Use

I know very little about bee-culture, and would appreciate your advice as to the best manner of securing one or two colonies from which to get honey for home use? GEORGIA.

ANSWER.—Most railroads will not ship bees as freight, unless it be by car-load, and express prices are so high as to be practically prohibitive, so the only thing left is to buy a colony or two from some one near by. Even if the bees are not of very good stock, and not in the best kind of hives, you can in a short time change both bees and hives. This is true of bees as of no other kind of stock. If you have a hundred scrub chickens, and buy a trio of Buff Orpingtons, at the end of 2 or 3 years you will have no more pure Orpingtons than you would have had if you had not had a single one of the scrubs. But if you start with bees of the poorest scrub sort you can pick up, all you need to do is to put in each hive an Italian queen, and in 2 months or so every bee in your yard will be of pure Italian stock.

Still, it is no little trouble to transfer bees into different hives and to change the stock, and you may prefer to start in another way. Send off to some one whose advertisement you have seen, and buy a nucleus or two. The express charges on a nucleus are light compared with those on a full colony, and the nucleus may be put into a full-sized hive, where it will in a few weeks become a full colony. The frames in the nucleus will be of standard size, and the stock will be pure from the start.

Whichever way you choose, the first thing to do is to get a book of instruction upon bee-keeping, and make something of a study of it preparatory to making a start next spring, for it will be better to wait till bees fly then before making your purchase.

Helping Weak Colony With Bee-Tree Bees

I have some colonies of bees that are pretty weak. Can I take bees from a bee-tree and put them into a weak colony? I have found some bee-trees here. I would like to hear from you as I want to cut the trees, and don't like to let the bees die on the mountain. PENNSYLVANIA.

ANSWER.—Yes, you can make use of the bees now in the trees to strengthen weak colonies. Just exactly how the minutiae should be attended is not so easy to say without being on the ground. Possibly you may cut the tree so as to leave the combs unbroken, cutting off above and below where the bees are, so as to haul home the whole thing. In that case the part of the tree cut off would serve as a hive. Take a board large enough to cover the hive to which you are to add the new bees. If you haven't a single board wide enough for this, cleat together two or more boards. Make a hole in this board of any convenient size, 6 inches

or more in diameter, no matter whether a square or round hole. Take the cover off the hive, lay a newspaper over it, and put over the newspaper your board with the hole in it. Over this put your log-hive, put a cover on top, and plug up with rags or otherwise any cracks there may be, so that no bee can get out of the upper hive until the bees eat a hole through the paper. When the hole is first made it will be small, only one bee at a time will get through, and by the time much of a hole is made in the paper the bees will be united peaceably. Two or three days after bringing the bees home, or any time later, you can drive the bees out of the log, or cut the combs out and brush off the bees, allowing them to enter the hive, and your job is done. So late in the season it is not likely there will be enough brood in the log to bother with.

It may be, however, that you will not keep the combs in the log, but will cut them out and bring home combs and bees. In that case you will lay newspaper over your hive, set an empty hive-body over it, and then put in this empty body the bees and at least some of the combs, proceeding as before.

Plan for Prevention of Swarming

Upon reading the September issue of your paper, I again see that the bee-keepers are still as much in the dark as ever as to the prevention of swarming when running for comb honey.

As a natural born bacteriologist, and a bee-keeper combined, I have for many years made a special study of this question, and for two years past—1909 and 1910—not a swarm has issued from any of the yards where this has been in practice. My own few colonies, and my bee-keeper friends who have had access to the use of this plan (providing they keep it a secret) have received in the 4 yards (all averaged together for the year 1910) the amount of 140 pounds of comb honey to the colony, not a swarm, and not a colony weakened.

Not wishing to print a book on this plan so that the boys and masses of our country will have to pay a big price to get a little valuable information, how can I receive at least a small compensation for my trouble in writing out my plan in and illustrating for the American Bee Journal during the winter months so as to give plenty of time for bee-keepers to study this plan and send me any questions that they do not clearly understand? NEW JERSEY.

ANSWER.—I don't know of any way to get paid for valuable information unless it be from some bee-paper.

(Why not write out your plan and submit it to one of the bee-papers, naming what you consider a fair price for your work and illustrations? None of the editors would use or print your ideas until he had your permission.—G. W. Y.)

Changing Queens—Bee-Diseases

1. I am a beginner in the bee-business. I bought 8 colonies of bees from a man near here and have lost every old colony that the bees swarmed from. It seems as if the bees have no life—don't work. I believe the queens are no good—the breed has run out. I have mixed bees, Italian and black. I want to get at least 3 new queens when it is time, but I don't know how to get rid of the old ones, as in my colonies the queens are so small I don't think I could pick them out. Can you instruct me along that line? I will do as you say, as my bees don't work and they have a good field. I would like to have your advice as to how I can catch the old queens and put in the new ones.

2. Is there a disease that causes bees to quit work and dwindle away? MISSOURI.

ANSWERS.—1. The probability is that you are mistaken about your queens being so small that you would not recognize them. Of course, however, you would be less certain of finding them than one with more experience. So if you want to avoid the hunting, you may sift them out. Put a queen-

excluder at the entrance. Lift out the frames somewhat carefully, so as not to set the bees to running, of course taking the bees with the frames, and put them in another hive close by, leaving the old hive empty on the stand. Look in the old hive and see whether the queen is among the few bees that are left, although she is very unlikely to be left there. Now take the frames, one after another, brush all the bees from them in front of the old hive, and put the frames back in the old hive. The workers will pass through the excluder zinc, but the queen can not get through the perforations, and will be left outside, where you may dispose of her at your pleasure.

2. Foul brood or paralysis would have the effect you mention. But if either of these diseases were in your colonies they would hardly be strong enough to have swarmed. It happens quite often that after a colony has swarmed the young queen in the old hive is lost on her wedding trip, and of course the colony must then perish. One would hardly think so many of yours would go in that way, but still such a thing might happen.

Honey from Oats!—What Next?

What do you think of the following? A man told me to feed bees on threshed oats. He said, "Moisten it and then put the oats near them, and they will gather the finest honey out of it." I think it more of a joke than anything else. ILLINOIS.

ANSWER.—I'd like to look in the face of the man who tells that, before trying to make a guess whether he is joking or in earnest. It hardly seems that any one could believe such a thing, and yet things have been believed about bees that are just as foolish. "Threshed oats" are specified. It would be interesting to know what would be the difference in the quality of the honey if the oats were fed in the sheaf. And would the honey be extra-fancy if "rolled" oats were fed?—(Or might not the bees be milder mannered, or less warlike, if fed on "Quaker oats"?—G. W. Y.)

Starting With Bees—Sweet Clover—10-Frame Hive

1. I want to go into the bee-business here in Massachusetts, and would like to know how many colonies I can keep and get an average of 30 pounds, both extracted and comb honey.

2. The land here is waste land with stones and stumps, and is covered with goldenrod and wild flowers, lots of wild blackberry and raspberry, but basswood and sweet clover are unknown here; but I will sow some sweet clover seed on such waste land that is a mile or two away. Which is better, white or yellow?

3. Which is the better hive to buy, the 8 or the 10 frame; deep or shallow?

4. If I have a swarm and give them all worker-comb, will they tear some apart to make place for drone-cells? MASSACHUSETTS.

ANSWERS.—1. I don't know. Depends upon the pasture. If there are only the honey-plants you mention, and these not very plenty, 20 colonies might be enough. But if they are plenty, and a reasonable amount of white clover besides, 100 might be nearer the number.

2. The yellow blooms from 2 to 4 weeks earlier than the white. It comes mostly in the season of white clover, and the white sweet clover comes about the close of white clover. So if you have a good yield of white clover, the white sweet clover will be of more value. If you have no white clover, then the yellow variety is better; and still better if you have both kinds.

3. Like enough the 10-frame hive will be better for you. As you can use the same frames in each, it will be a good plan to try both before you get stocked up with a large number. Most bee-keepers prefer a frame of medium depth, the Langstroth, which is 9 1/2 inches deep, outside measure.

An Interesting Lot of Questions

1. I have kept bees ever since I was 10 years old. I am now 52. I was born a few miles from where you live, at Cherry Valley, but father moved here when I was 4 years old. I can not get 50 pounds of comb honey to the colony here in Ohio. I am greatly surprised at the quantity of honey you get from your bees, and wonder if it is due to your superior ability in management, or whether it is due to locality. If due to management, perhaps I could get 100 pounds to

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the colony here. So I ask you the question, Do others do as well as you in your locality? Do they get 100 pounds or more to the colony in the best years?

2. Does a colony of bees store more honey in sections if they are crosswise of the lower combs?

3. Do you think they will store more honey in a T-super than in the Ideal or Danzenbaker?

4. Do you still use the scale-board separator or fences?

5. What objections, if any, do you have to the fence and Ideal super?

6. I have not bred from my best queens nor destroyed my poorest queens, but tried to extend the life to all. About how much would I gain by attending to this matter?

7. Do you want foundation or old comb under the supers during the honey flow?

8. How do you like the Doolittle plan for producing honey, outlined in his book, "A Year's Work in an Out-Apiary"? Have you tried it? My bees do not carry the honey up into the sections, but cap it over and leave it below.

9. I have read your book, "Forty Years Among the Bees," with great profit, I think. Do you now use all methods given in the 1006 edition?

10. Do you consider forced queen-rearing (as used by those who transfer the larvae) as good as natural methods given by you in your book? Are the queens as long-lived and as prolific?

ANSWERS.—I. I do not know of others that do as well, although there is no one else in the vicinity that makes a specialty of bee-keeping.

2. No.

3. No.

4. I now use altogether the old, plain wooden separators.

5. Without mentioning any other objection, the fences are more troublesome to clean, and so are the plain sections that go with them, for it is easier to mar the honey in a plain section, and it topples over more easily when standing.

6. Hard to tell. If your bees are very good it might make very little difference. If some of them are very poor it might increase the yield 50 to 100 percent.

7. Old combs. Foundation would give whiter sections; at least sometimes, but it would cost more than it would come to.

8. I have never followed it strictly, but it looks all right.

9. I dare not answer that offhand with a monosyllable, for there is never a time that I am not trying something new, sometimes at considerable interference with the honey crop, but I don't now think of any serious departure from what is laid down in that edition.

10. In the hands of skillful men I don't see why just as good queens can not be reared by the methods in vogue among queen-breeders, but I don't see how they can be any better. But I would lay stress upon having cells started under favorable circumstances, with a good yield of honey, and in a colony in the humor for starting cells. No colony is too strong or too good to rear queen-cells.

Late Feeding for Winter—Early Spring Requeening

1. I never had my colonies in better condition than they were this season, running over with bees and brood, but on account of the dry season most of them will not have enough stores to keep them over winter. Quite a few colonies have about 2 pounds of honey each. Do you think I can bring them through by feeding them granulated sugar syrup? How many frames would it require for each hive, and of what consistency should I make it? I would like to feed it all at once. I have a good cellar, and they generally come out in fine condition, but I am afraid that sugar will not take the place of honey. I have some of the Alexander feeders, but do not like them for fall use.

2. I would like to requeen my bees as early as possible next season. How can I do it?

3. Strange I had a few colonies of bees this season with no better looking queens nor stronger in bees and brood, which gathered from 2 to 3 supers of honey.

NORTH DAKOTA.

ANSWERS.—I. Undoubtedly you can bring your bees through the winter on sugar syrup. Heat water on the stove, and dissolve in it best granulated sugar, being careful that it is not in the least scorched, as burnt syrup is death to bees in winter. Use 5 pounds or pints of sugar for every 2 pints of water. To prevent granulation some put in an even teaspoonful of tartaric acid for each 20 pounds of sugar. For fall feeding, and espe-

cially for feeding all at once, as you mention, you will find the Miller feeder excellent. Let each colony have 20 pounds or more of the syrup, deducting from that amount for any honey they may already have in the hive.

2. One way is to buy queens and introduce, the other is to rear your own queens. In the latter case do not make the mistake of trying to rear queens too early. You are not likely to rear queens worth anything except during a flow of honey. In white-clover regions it is generally well to wait till the flow from clover, yet in some places good queens may be reared where there is a heavy flow from fruit-bloom and dandelions. Your question is so indefinite that I can not be sure I have answered correctly, but if there is any point concerning the matter that you do not find answered in your bee-book, I shall be glad to have you ask further questions.

3. Close observation will generally show such differences as you mention. One colony may be overflowing with bees, and yet not yield as much honey as another with a smaller force. Your part is to watch for such differences, and breed from the colonies that give the best yields.

"Untested" and "Tested" Queen

What is meant by "untested queen?" Also "tested queen?"

MICHIGAN.

ANSWER.—The words "tested" and "untested" when applied to queens have almost universal reference to Italians. So a "tested" queen is one which has been laying long enough so that her worker progeny may be seen, said progeny showing 3 yellow bands. An untested queen is one which has been laying so short a time that none of her progeny has matured, and so there is no telling with what kind of drone she has mated, and there may or may not be more or less black blood in her worker progeny.

Winter Hive Packing or Covering—Knowing the Several Kinds of Cells and Bees

1. How should the winter covering (that is, quilt or blanket) be arranged on top of the frames? If placed directly on top will not the bees glue it tight, and will it not prevent an air-space?

2. Is the hive-cover placed directly on top of the quilt, or is a super used between them?

3. How can drone-eggs and larvae in cells be distinguished from worker-cells?

MISSOURI.

ANSWERS.—I. In a cellar it doesn't matter. For years my bees have had neither quilt nor sheet, summer or winter. They are carried into the cellar just as they were on the summer stands. Outdoors some prefer quilts or cushions, and some prefer sealed covers; in the latter case plenty of warm packing on top of the cover. If a quilt is placed directly on the frames, the bees will, as you suggest, seal it down. It doesn't matter that this leaves no air-space, but the trouble is that it allows no passage for the bees to cross over from one frame to another. To avoid this trouble a stick is placed across the frames, or two small sticks near together, so that no matter how much sealing is done there will always be a passage left.

2. I think the majority of bee-keepers do not have any super on in winter, although some use a super containing a cushion or other packing.

3. An egg looks all the same, whether a worker or a drone is to come from it. So does a larva, except that the drone larva is larger as it grows older. But under normal conditions if you find an egg or a larva in a cell $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, you may know that it will produce a drone; if you find it in a cell one-fifth inch in diameter it will produce a worker.

How About Your Advertising?

Have you anything to sell? Any bees, honey, hives, or anything else that you think the readers of the American Bee Journal might want to buy? If so, why not offer it through our advertising columns? See rates in the first column of the second page of every number of the Bee Journal. We try to keep our columns clean and free from any dishonest advertising.



A Good Report

When living in Elgin, Ill., I had 5 colonies (spring count), increased to 10, and sold \$66 worth of honey, which was not so bad; and, besides, we had all we wanted, and some for our neighbors, too. I attended to them outside of business hours. I have kept bees for 5 years, and with all their faults I like them, and will try keeping them out here.

A. J. VOLSTORFF.

West Fork, S. Dak., Oct. 24.

Poor Season With the Bees

This has been a poor season here, about 20 percent less crop than 1909. The fall flow from asters is very light, owing to dry, windy weather. Fully 20 percent of my bees are now being fed sugar syrup for winter. However, we Virginians always hope for better times in the future, so we are looking forward to next year and hoping for a good crop.

John S. COE.

Winchester, Va., Oct. 24.

Not a Pound of Honey

This has been an "off" year in the bee-business, surely. I have not secured one pound of honey, although there has been heavy bloom on many honey-producing plants. There is a light flow from asters just now, but I do not expect any surplus honey. I had to feed almost all season to keep the bees from starving. More than half of the bees in this locality died in the spring, April and May being very cold and wet months. But we are keeping all our colonies in good shape, hoping for a good season next year.

GRANT LUZADER.

Pennsboro, W. Va., Sept. 26.

A Beginner's Interesting Experiences

I started in the bee-business just last year, beginning by buying 15 colonies, all in 8-frame hives. As soon as people found out I was buying bees, they came to me from all over the country to try to sell to me. I gave for the first \$1.25 per colony, with comb-honey supers, 6 of which were full of honey; then I bought 14 at \$1.50 per colony with empty supers. A neighbor had 44 in frame hives, and 20 empty or moth-eaten hives, all furnished with comb-honey supers, which I got for \$55. A saloon-keeper had 10 colonies out 10 miles in the country which he wanted to get rid of, and which I got for \$1.00 each. These had both comb and extracting supers on, and all filled from top to bottom; the frames were not wired, but were started and straight. I also bought 18 colonies in box and frame hives for \$15. This is all the buying I did.

I increased to 150 colonies last fall, and sold \$654.75 worth of honey and beeswax.

Oh, yes! I bought some from a man who started in the bee-business, but a flood came on and drowned all his bees. I got his empty hives and supers (some of which never had a bee in)—55 extracting supers, 38 comb-honey supers, and 37 hives all nailed and painted, for \$20. This was a big help to me, when swarming time came, which is in April.

I did my first extracting July 4th, or started that day. Not being an expert, I took off only 20 gallons of honey from 7 supers, but the next day I did better. There were only 2 colonies of bees which had comb honey on that I kept track of. One gathered, up to Aug. 1st, 130 pounds, and the other 124. But I had to move them, and so lost track of the 2 colonies. I don't know what they gathered after that, but they brought in honey up to Nov. 15th. I did the last extracting Nov. 18th, and called it good enough.

This year the bees started to work Feb. 15th, on almond blossoms, and I thought I was going to have a bumper of a honey crop. I made hives and supers all winter to be ready for a big run. The bees did fine up to April 20th. Some of the comb-honey hives had on 3 supers, and the bees working in all, but not all filled. Then the bees began to hang out in great bunches on the front of

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the hives. Day and night they hung out. I thought they were preparing to swarm. They didn't do that last year. When I found bees hanging out I put on another super, and that settled that part of it last year. But it didn't make any difference this year. I tried everything I could think of to make them go in—smoke, ventilation, and even made artificial swarms, to my sorrow.

The 75 colonies of bees I had in one place (running for comb honey) just would not go to work. I went to pinch out the queen-cells, but found none. I read "ABC and X Y Z of Bee Culture." Finally I saw them killing off drones, so I read up on that, and came to the conclusion that there was no honey in the field, and so I let them alone for a few days to see what they would do. I found they were using up the surplus honey in the supers, and in a few more days there were no more larvae to speak of. A friend of mine who came to look at them, said that those he looked at were queenless, as there were no eggs, but I gave them brood and they built no queen-cells. So I looked for the queens, and found them all at home.

The bees ate all the surplus honey they had. They became so weak that I had to double up a lot of them, and moved them to where the carpet-grass grows, and they went to work and filled everything full of the nicest honey I ever saw or ate. I am extracting it now, and have sold some to the local stores for 9 cents per pound. But it is getting so late now that the carpet-grass is going to seed, and the bees are working on the "turpentine-weed" as we call it. It is a small bush with blue flowers and is in full bloom now. It is the last of the honey-flow, the honey candies very quickly, and must be out of the combs not later than Nov. 15th. I couldn't get it out last year.

It is too late to do much this year, but I expect to do better next year. The old bee-men say they never knew a honey crop to fail, although some years are not as good as others; but this is "the limit." I guess I am a hoodoo. From my 150 colonies I got only 15 swarms, and they issued the latter part of March.

I could tell a lot more of my troubles, but as I am not much of a writer I will sit back and read what other bee-men have to say.

E. A. HOWARD.

Yuba City, Cal., Sept. 22.

An Old Bee-Keeper's Report

October 3d I will be 71 years old. I can do a fairly good day's work, and get from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. I wish I could have gotten this when I was young, and able to work; but then I had to work for 50 cents a day, and take that in corn at \$1.00 per bushel. Well, I am getting away from my subject, I want to write about my bees.

We had a later spring here this year than we have had in many years. I had to feed my bees until the last of May. I had 12 colonies, but lost 9, which left me 3 to start with, and I have 9 now, all in good condition. They didn't gather honey until July 15. It was so cold and wet they couldn't work. Most of my bees froze to death, I think; I didn't protect them from the cold. They had plenty of honey and bee-bread. A man has to learn. I thought they would winter in a frame hive just as they did in the old log-gum. I am going to make a box and put over every one of them, leaving a 2-inch space around inside, and fill in with shavings; then put 2 feed sacks on top in an empty super.

We had a good flow of honey here from Aug. 1 until Sept. 20, from fall blossoms.

T. J. COGAR.

Lane's Bottom, W. Va., Sept. 26.

Removing Honey Rapidly from Hives

On page 285, Mr. Scholl describes his method of procedure in taking off bulk comb honey by the ton in an hour. He is a very up-to-date and progressive bee-keeper, and puts in use only methods whereby he can accomplish the most for the time invested; still, in that respect, he doesn't practice the quickest way. Some might say that taking a ton of honey off the hive and freeing it of bees in an hour is over the limit. It is manifest to me that it can be done, and more yet. I have struck an idea, and have put it in practice, whereby I can take off 100 pounds and free it of bees in one minute. This is not unreasonable. I have done it time and time again during the last two seasons. It works so quickly that the robber-bees hardly have an occasion to get started, which is quite an advantage over the brushing method, or any other that has come to my knowledge. Although I can't say that my

way is practical with the deep supers, on account of their being so heavy and clumsy, but it certainly is with the shallow super, which is my favorite. Here is the way in which I approach the matter:

Have the smoker in good smoking order; hold it in the right hand and the hive-tool in the left, then pry loose the cover and remove it; give the bees a good smoking, which causes most of them to leave the super. Then go to the next hive and proceed in the same manner until you have 3 hives uncovered, for 3 is the number I find the most satisfactory. Return to the first hive again and give the bees another smoke, and jerk off the super. After the super is off the hive hold it in a slanting position and jerk the lower end to the ground, keep on reversing and jerking, and in 5 or 6 jerks the super will be free from bees. All this is done in a "jiffy." It is done quicker than it is told. I have to move backward a little at every jerk so the super will not smash and kill the bees that have fallen from the last jerk.

ALFRED L. HARTL.

Elmendorf, Tex., Oct. 7.

Dry Summer and Short Crop

My bees are doing well at this time. They are all strong. But the honey crop has been short on account of the dry summer. It was dry for 30 days, and the bees did nothing. They are in good shape for the winter, and I hope we will have a prosperous season next year.

J. R. FURLONG.

Belcher, Iowa, Oct. 9.

Prices of Bulk-Comb Honey in Texas

Mr. L. H. Scholl writes about bulk-comb honey in the October American Bee Journal as if its price in 60-pound cans had been 10 to 12 cents all these years, which is a misstatement of facts. While it is true that some of the large producers sell direct and realize more, the large majority of the bee-keepers received, the last few years, 8 cents for bulk-comb honey in 60-pound cans. This year the price paid for bulk-comb honey in 60-pound cans was 9 cents; and 9½, 10, and 10½ cents for the smaller sizes.

OTTO SUELTFENFUSS.

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 24.

What's the Matter With Texas?

MR. EDITOR:—Mr. Scholl, in the September number, wants to know where Texas stands, and thinks that because reports are seldom seen from that State it must either be that Texas is not needed, or else that it stands entirely alone.

To an outsider it hardly seems that either of those things accounts for so few reports from that great commonwealth, but rather that there is nothing to report, or else that there is not enterprise enough in its bee-keepers to send in reports. Instead of his asking we uns up here why there are no reports, it is more like the right thing for we uns up here to ask, "Why don't you uns down there send in reports?"

I. DENSY.

A Surprising Season

We have kept bees for 8 seasons, and have seen but little difference in the honey crop, each year being about the same. A cool spell of weather the latter part of August and the forepart of September suddenly stopped the bees from working for a while. Aug. 24th we had a snowstorm, and the 25th the bees swarmed. The snowstorm and the bees swarming the next day was a new one on me, but my whole life has been a round of surprises, and I have always found the unexpected the surest thing on earth. The bees here need less care than anywhere else I have been. We have now about 38 colonies, and I pay no attention to them whatever. All I do is to empty the supers and put them on again.

J. D. KAUFMAN.

Cody, Wyo., Oct. 10.

A Beginner's Experience

I bought one colony of bees June 13, 1908. This was the first movable-frame hive of Italian bees I had ever seen, and had never been within 2 feet of a colony of bees of any kind. I bought an "ABC and X Y Z of Bee Culture" and Gleanings, and later subscribed for the American Bee Journal, which I am now taking. I got one swarm and 30 sections of honey that fall. My bees wintered well. In 1909 I increased to 7 colo-

nies, and got 131 sections of honey. I sold my bees last fall, and bought some again in the spring, beginning with 11 colonies, 2 of which gave me no honey or increase, or anything except a case of American foul brood, which I did not dream of being within 100 miles of me (Dr. Phillips says I was the first to report foul brood from Oklahoma), till I had it in 12 colonies. I tried to build up the weak colonies by giving them frames of sealed brood from others. I have treated successfully, I think, the 12 colonies have increased to 33, and have secured 560 sections of the finest alfalfa and sweet clover honey on earth, without exception. If you are from Missouri, come down and be convinced. When you consider that I have had no teacher, had to learn everything from my text-books and papers, and am continually making mistakes, and this, too, in a locality where my neighbors warned me against trying bees, saying they positively could not live here, you will pardon me for feeling proud of results. I believe an experienced bee-man (as I expect to be) could have doubled results this year.

I like Mr. D. M. Macdonald's articles on swarming, but was just a little bit stunned to see Mr. Metcalf's statement that bees never swarm on account of the heat, and that ventilation only retards swarming as it retards brood-rearing. If this is true, then all this talk about ventilation is wrong. I think when he reads that good letter from Mr. J. P. Blunk (the ex-miner bee-keeper), he will think differently. I agree with Mr. Metcalf, that when a man advises you to uncap brood to prevent swarming, you should hit him if he is not too big.

G. E. LEMON.

Nashville, Okla., Sept. 24.

Pretty Good Year—Honey-Dew

I think it has been a pretty good year for bees in this part of Iowa. I had 34 colonies, spring count, increased to 45, took off 5100 pounds of honey (or 150 pounds per colony, spring count), and have on hand about 30 brood-combs full for spring if I should need them, although the hives are brimful now, just as they were last fall, and I did not need any feed last spring.

I noticed in swarming-time, when taking a swarm from a box-elder tree, the upper side of the leaves were covered with a sticky substance, and that the grass under the tree was quite sticky. I took particular notice, but could not find any bugs or lice, and never saw a bee working on it. Was that honey-dew, or isn't it honey-dew until the bees gather it? White clover was in abundance at the same time.

We have had heavy rains lately. Although the summer was a dry one, I have never seen so much white clover. The prospect looks good for next year.

The American Bee Journal is a dandy.

Hull, Iowa, Oct. 7.

CHAS. DOAN.

[It doubtless was honey-dew, all right.—EDITOR.]

Season's Report—Hot and Dry Now

My bees have given me very little trouble the past season (fortunately for my physical condition), about 500 pounds of honey from 33 colonies, spring count, and have increased to 35. I had only 3 swarms, and one went back and staid. A year ago last summer I had, at one time, over 70 colonies, sold 12, and my winter and spring losses reduced the number to 33. Honey is worth 18 cents per pound here now; at least it is bringing that amount to the producer, whether it is worth it or not.

It is very dry here now, and hot for the time of the year. Yesterday and the day before it was 81 degrees in the shade, and today it is nearly the same. The prospect for a honey crop next season is very good, as white clover is very plentiful.

I wish success to the "old reliable" American Bee Journal.

A. F. FOOTE.

Riceville, Iowa, Oct. 17.

Can't Do Without the Bee Journal.

MESSRS. GEORGE W. YORK & CO.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed you will find my renewal for another year to the "Old Reliable." I simply cannot do without your paper, and I believe if I could not get it I would certainly have to give up keeping bees, so closely is it linked with my bee-keeping life. You can certainly count on me for life, as I get more pleasure and profit out of a single number of your paper than a whole year's costs.

WALTER E. ATKINSON.

Baltimore Co., Md., Sept. 14, 1910.

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International Bee-Congress

The following is translated by Mr. C. P. Dadant, from L'Apicoltura Italiana, of October, 1910:

The fourth International Congress of Bee-Keepers was held in Brussels, Belgium, Sept. 25 and 26, 1910. The attendance was very light, less than 60 apiarists or delegates being present. Only 3 sessions were held, of about 2 hours each. At the last session it was decided to hold the next of 5th Congress at Turin, Italy, next year in September.

Steps were taken to organize a sort of International Syndicate of Bee-Keepers, the members of which would be elected by the different National associations.

New York Bee-Keepers' Institutes

The New York State Department of Agriculture will hold a series of bee-keepers' institutes as follows:

Geneva, Dec. 12 and 13; Rochester, Dec. 14; Syracuse, Dec. 15; Ogdensburg, Dec. 16; Utica, Dec. 17; Amsterdam, Dec. 17.

These institutes will be conducted by the 4 State bee-inspectors, assisted by Dr. E. F. Phillips and other noted bee-keepers. The New York State Association of Bee-Keepers' Societies will hold their annual meeting at Geneva on the same dates as the institutes at that place. CHARLES STEWART, Pres.

Johnstown, N. Y.

Kansas State Convention

The regular annual meeting of the Kansas State Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in the Commercial Club Rooms at Topeka, Kan., Nov. 22 and 23, 1910. It is hoped that all persons interested in bees will be present. Several subjects of importance will come before the meeting. One of the principal things will be to draft a new foul brood law to take the place of the present County Law.

Topeka, Kan. O. A. KEENE, Sec.

Secretary of the National

I see that the Committee on Nomination at Albany, recommended as one of the candidates for Secretary of the National for the ensuing year, Mr. E. B. Tyrrell, of Michigan. Now, I haven't a word to say against other nominees, but I do know that Mr. Tyrrell is a hustler, and the members can not do better than to elect him as Secretary at this month's election.

Mr. Tyrrell is the present Secretary of the Michigan State Association, and during his term of 3 years the Association has doubled in number of members, and the likelihood is that the end is not yet in sight.

The success of the Association depends much upon its Secretary. Vote for Mr. E. B. Tyrrell for Secretary, and take my word for it you will not be disappointed. E. B. TOWNSEND.

Remus, Mich.

The nomination of Mr. E. B. Tyrrell for secretary of the National Bee-Keep-

ers' Association bespeaks the good judgment of the convention, and is responsive to the good work he has done for the Michigan Association. Mr. Tyrrell is a resourceful man, and full of enthusiasm, good ideas and energy. His election will, to say the least, furnish the Association with an officer who will exercise despatch in all his work. L. AUG. ASPINWALL.

Jackson, Mich.



DUTY is always with us, as the atmosphere is always with us. And duty could crush us with the weight of the law, as the tons of atmosphere could crush us if it were an unbalanced weight. But as we bear the weight of the air, and feel it not, but live in it and rejoice, so we can live in the midst of our duties, not burdened by them, but performing them in a spirit of love so genuine that life finds abundant room for all its activities in service uncompelled. —Wm. E. Barton, D. D.

An Orphanage Appeal for Help.—The Editor of the American Bee Journal is the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of an orphanage or children's home located at Lake Bluff, Ill., 30 miles north of Chicago. He has wondered if there were not quite a number of the benevolently inclined among the readers of the American Bee Journal who would like to send that orphanage something either to eat or to wear, or even money, for the 130 children cared for there. They are all the way in size and age from infants to 12 years. The way to do is to ship by freight, *always* prepaying the charges. Perhaps we might suggest vegetables, extracted honey, oats and corn (they have a horse), clothing (new or good second-hand), etc. Any mother will know just what boys and girls 12 years or under will need to wear or to eat. It is the most economically managed institution of the kind that we know anything about. Many of the children there are for adoption. If you feel that you can, or would like to help such a worthy cause, send what you can spare from your abundance to Lucy J. Judson, Supt., Lake Bluff Orphanage, Lake Bluff, Ill., and please don't forget to prepay charges on what you ship. Also put your name and address on each package, and, if you like, write a letter to accompany it, either in the package or by mail. If you desire more particulars, write the superintendent.

Get More Eggs this Winter.—"Protein" is what professors call the element that makes eggs, bone, lean meat and feathers. This protein is found in large quantities in worms, bugs and insects. That's why your poultry get so much protein in summer—why you get so many eggs. But in winter it's different. Your poultry doesn't get much protein. Grain contains very little of it. Yet you must feed protein to them if you want more eggs from your hens and pullets, early maturity from your chicks and more vigor from your cocks.

It has been found that the same protein in worms, bugs and insects, is also in fresh-cut bone from the butcher's block. So thousands of farmers, poultrymen and farmers' wives, have actually doubled their winter

poultry profits by feeding their poultry this fresh-cut bone. The cost of such feed is practically nothing—and the results are phenomenal.

A machine for cutting the bones, while very inexpensive, pays for itself in a month or two—and lasts a lifetime. Mann's Latest Model Bone Cutter, for instance, is made of the finest materials, built right, through and through. It is self-adjusting to your strength—cuts fast, turns easy, and does the work right. It is sold by the manufacturers on 10 days' free trial, without a cent in advance or a penny's deposit. If you don't care to keep Mann's Bone Cutter, send it back at the Company's expense. We suggest that you write a postal now to the F. W. Mann Co., Box 348, Milford, Mass., for full particulars of their free trial offer, and a copy of their new edition of "Worms, Bugs, and Your Poultry Profits"—also their latest big catalog. There is no time like *now*. Kindly mention the American Bee Journal when writing.

Trapping Season is Near.—Men and boys who love to trap, and love of trapping seems to be inborn in most of us, welcome cold weather, because that is the open season for game. Those who have never made a "catch" are apt to think that trapping is merely setting and baiting the trap and then waiting for the animal to come along. He should know, however, that it is a battle of intelligence against the keenest kind of instinct. Many a beginner has set his traps carefully, only to find, when he made his rounds, the traps sprung, bait gone, but no game.

Few people have any idea of the thousands of dollars worth of furs that are shipped to market every year by men and boys who trap as a healthful, invigorating sport.

F. C. Taylor & Co., St. Louis, Mo., issue a reliable Trapper's Guide, which it will send to our readers free. It tells how, when and where to trap, has accurate illustrations of all the fur bearing animals of the United States and Canada, and a reliable diagram showing all the game laws of both countries. A special feature of the book refers to Animal Bait, and the facts there given are as important to trappers as traps. This Trapper's Guide will be sent free upon request to F. C. Taylor & Co., 30 Fur Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Best Christmas Gift for a Little Money.—Sent as a year's subscription to the Youth's Companion, \$1.75 will buy the 52 weekly issues of The Youth's Companion for 1911.

It will buy the 250 fascinating stories in the new volume.

It will buy the 50 exclusive contributions to the new volume by famous men and women.

It will entitle the new subscriber for 1911 who sends in his subscription now to all the issues of The Companion for the remaining weeks of 1910 free.

It will entitle the new subscriber for 1911 to The Companion's Art Calendar, lithographed in 13 colors and gold.

If the subscription is a Christmas gift, it will entitle the donor to an extra copy of the 1911 Calendar.

The illustrated Announcement of the larger and better Companion for 1911 will be sent to any address free.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,

144 Berkeley St., Boston, Mass.

New Subscriptions Received at this Office



"Has Dr. Bee ever written any authoritative work?"

"Oh, yes, he has written a treatise on Puncturation."

American Bee Journal

Wants, Exchanges, Etc.

[Advertisements in this department will be inserted at 15 cents per line, with no discounts of any kind. Notices here cannot be less than two lines. If wanted in this department, you must say so when ordering.]

FOR SALE—160-lb. honey-kegs at 50c each f. o. b. factory. N. L. Stevens, Moravia, N. Y.

ITALIAN Untested Queens, 75 cents; Tested, \$1.25. Breeders, \$5.00 each. E. M. Collyer, 8A12t 75 Broadway, Ossining, N. Y.

WANTED.—Good salesmen to sell honey in city. The Snyder Bee & Honey Co., 10A1f Kingston, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Duston White Wyandottes, \$2; 15 eggs, \$1; \$5 per 100. 11A1y Elmer Gimlin, Taylorville, Ill.

WANTED.—One 12-in. Gem Planer; 1 Dove-tailing Machine. T. L. McMurray, 11A1f Ravenswood, W. Va.

WANTED.—A few more 4 and 5 year old Queens; also bees—delivered in Chicago. C. O. Smith, 5533 Cornell Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.—Fourth interest in 950 colonies. Partner advances expense money. Fine territory. G. C. Matthews, Morgan, Utah.

THE FUR WINNER.—Splendid journal about trapping, raw-furs, special crops, markets. 50c year. Sample FREE. Box 100, Pomeroy, O.

FOR SALE.—Clover, basswood, and buckwheat extracted honey in 60-lb. cans and 225-lb. kegs. W. L. Cogshall, Groton, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—Golden Queens that produce 50 to 100 percent 5-banded bees. Untested, \$1; Tested \$1.50; Select Tes. \$2; Breeders, \$5 to \$10 8A12t J. B. Brockwell, Bradley's Store, Va.

FOR SALE.—20 acres, apiary, fruit, truck or general farming; ½ mi. from city 10,000. Fine white clover and Spanish-needle section. With or without bees. Geo. Bolze, Brookfield, Mo.

WANTED.—Sweet Clover Seed.—Submit sample with price, f. o. b. Chicago, stating amount, kind, etc. Address, Arnd Honey & Bee-Supply Co., 148 W. Superior St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—Some one who wants a good location for bees, to take up a homestead or Government land. I know a few nice vacant pieces. Address, Jas. M. Level, 8A1f Yacolt, Clark Co., Wash.

WANTED.—To complete files of the American Bee Journal, parts of Volumes XXIX to XXXIV, inclusive. Any one having any of these to offer, please write to—Morley Pettit, Guelph, Ontario, Canada.

FOR SALE.—200 8-frame hives of bees; honey-house 12x14; extractor, honey-tank, 100 extra hives and supers; 3 acres of land with 4-room house and barn. Price \$2.75 per colony; extras reasonable. N. N. Atchley, 10A2t Rt. 1, Mt. Morrison, Colo.

BACK VOLUMES OF AM. BEE JOURNAL.—We have some on hand, and would be glad to correspond with any one who may desire to complete a full set. It may be we can help do it. Address, American Bee Journal, 146 W. Superior St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.—Bee-hive factory cheap; good location; business well established 14 years; 2 railroads; 4 acres of land in the heart of a small town; 100 yards from depot, telegraph and express office. Southern States to sell to. A good chance for a good business man. Write for particulars and terms to—11A1f D. W. Switzer, Roebuck, S. C.

Write Us To-Day

for our 1910 Catalog and let us tell you all about

DITTMER'S COMB FOUNDATION

and WORKING Your WAX for You.

✍ Write us for **Estimate** on full **Line** of **Supplies**. It will pay you, and costs nothing.

RETAIL and WHOLESALE.

Gus Dittmer Company, - Augusta, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE.—All or half-interest in my apiaries—over 700 colonies—and every necessary fixture; also apiary sites; best location in this country; over 30 percent return on investment in the last three years. If interested in a big thing, write me. 10A2t J. E. Chambers, Crystal City, Tex.

FOR SALE.—Small tracts of lands in bearing apples; choice apiary sites; 200 colonies of leather Italian Bees; no disease; 8-fr. hives. Will sell fixtures. Honey surplus for 1910, about 100 lbs. per colony; nectar drawn from thousands of acres alfalfa and fruit-bloom. "Come to the 'Great Pecos Valley,' the land of 'sunshine' and 'irrigation.'" Mild winters; dry, invigorating air, cures asthma; arrests tubercular troubles. For particulars, address—Henry C. Barron, 11A Hagerman, N. Mex. (owner; no commissions)

Honey to Sell or Wanted

FOR SALE.—Fine clover honey in 60-lb. cans at 8½ cts. M. L. Parker, Onondaga, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—Alfalfa honey in new cans and cases; 7½ cts. per lb., f. o. b. 9A3t Geo. E. Coffin, Route 2, Parma, Idaho.

FOR SALE.—Well-ripened clover-basswood honey in new 60-lb. cans, at 9 cents a pound. Homestead Farm, 11A2t C. J. Baldridge, Kendaia, N. Y.

WANTED.—Choice extracted white and amber honey in barrels or cans. Send sample, and price delivered f. o. b. Preston. 11A1f M. V. Facey, Preston, Minn.

FOR SALE.—Clover and raspberry honey mixed; well ripened, and of delicious flavor; put up in new 60-lb. cans. Sample 10 cts., which may be deducted from order. Also light grade of buckwheat honey. 10A2t James McNeill, Hudson, N. Y.

FROM THE BEE-YARDS OF HENRY STEWART the thickest, finest-flavored white clover honey I ever produced. Put up and nicely labeled in—

2-lb. tin friction-top can, 36 in case, \$3.60.
5-lb. tin friction-top pails, 12 in case, \$6.75.
10-lb. tin friction-top pails, 6 in case, \$6.50

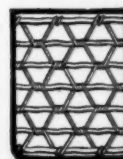
1 protected tin can, 60 lbs., \$6.00.
The 2-lb. cans contain as much honey as 2½ of the average sections, and is a good retailer. Also 10,000 lbs. of Clover and Heart-ease blend a very fine honey at a less price. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sample free. 10A1f Henry Stewart, Prophetstown, Ill.

"The Honey-Money Stories"

This is a 64-page and cover booklet, 5¼ by 8½ inches in size, and printed on enameled paper. It contains a variety of short, bright stories, mixed with facts and interesting items about honey and its use. It has 31 half-tone pictures, mostly of apiaries or apiarian scenes; also 3 bee-songs, namely: "The Hum of the Bees in the Apple-Tree Bloom," and "Buckwheat Cakes and Honey," and "The Bee-Keeper's Lullaby." It ought to be in the hands of every one not familiar with the food-value of honey. Its object is to create a larger demand for honey. It is sent postpaid for 25 cents, but we will mail a single copy as a sample for 15 cents, 5 copies for 60 cents, or 10 copies by express for \$1.00. A copy with the American Bee Journal one year—both for \$1.10. Send all orders to the American Bee Journal, 146 W. Superior St., Chicago, Ill.

"The Amateur Bee-Keeper"

This is a booklet of 86 pages, written by Mr. J. W. Rouse, of Missouri. It is mainly for beginners—amateur bee-keepers—as its name indicates. It is a valuable little work, revised this year, and contains the methods of a practical, up-to-date bee-keeper of many years' experience. It is fully illustrated. Price, postpaid, 25 cents; or with the American Bee Journal one year—both for \$1.10. Send all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal, 146 West Superior St., Chicago, Ill.



FENCE Strongest Made

Made of High Carbon Double Strength Coiled Wire. Heavily Galvanized to prevent rust. Have no agents. Sell at factory prices on 30 days' free trial. We pay all freight. 37 heights of farm and poultry fence. Catalog Free. COILED SPRING FENCE CO. Box 59 Winchester, Indiana.

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American Bee Journal

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In Connection With The AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

Sample copies free, to help you interest your friends and get subscriptions. If you will send us names of your neighbors or friends we will mail them sample copies free. After they have received their copies, with a little talk you can get some to subscribe and so either get your own subscription free or receive some of the useful premiums below. They're worth getting. We give you a year's subscription free for sending us 3 new subscriptions at \$1.00 each.

BEE-KEEPERS' NOVELTY POCKET-KNIFE



Your name and address put on one side of the handle as shown in cut, and on the other side pictures of a queen-bee, a worker, and a drone. The handle is celluloid and transparent, through which is seen your name. If you lose this knife it can be returned to you, or serves to identify you if you happen to be injured fatally, or are unconscious. Cut is exact size. Be sure to write exact name and address. Knife delivered in two weeks. Price of knife alone, postpaid, \$1.25. With year's subscription, \$1.00. Free for 3 new \$1 subscriptions.

BEE-KEEPER'S GOLD-NIB FOUNTAIN PEN

A really good pen. As far as true usefulness goes it is equal to any of the higher-priced, much-advertised pens. If you pay more it's the name you're charged for. The Gold Nib is guaranteed 14 Karat gold, iridium pointed. The holder is hard-rubber, handsomely finished. The cover fits snugly and can't slip off because it slightly wedges over the barrel at either end. This pen is non-leakable. It is very easily cleaned, the pen-point and feeder being quickly removed. The simple feeder gives a uniform supply of ink to the pen-point without dripping, blotting or spotting. Every bee-keeper ought to carry one in his vest-pocket. Comes in box with directions and filler. Each pen guaranteed. Here shown at actual size. Price alone, postpaid, \$1.00. With a year's subscription, \$1.75. Given free for 3 new subscriptions at \$1.00 each.

QUEEN-CLIPPING DEVICE



The Monette Queen-Clipping Device is a fine thing for use in catching and clipping Queens' wings. 4 1/4 inches high. It is used by many bee-keepers. Full printed directions sent with each one.

Price alone, postpaid, 25 cents. With a year's subscription, \$1.10. Given free for 1 new subscription at \$1.00.

IDEAL HIVE-TOOL

A special tool invented by a Minnesota bee-keeper, adapted for prying up supers and for general work around the apiary. Made of malleable iron, 8 1/4 inches long. The middle part is 1 1/16 inches wide and 7/32 thick. The smaller end is 1 7/8 inches long, 1 1/2 inch wide, and 7/32 thick, ending like a screw-driver. The larger end is wedge-shaped having a sharp, semi-circular edge, making it almost perfect for prying up covers, supers, etc., as it does not mar the wood. Dr. Miller, who has used it since 1903 says, January 7, 1907: "I think as much of the tool as ever." Price alone, postpaid, 40 cents. With a year's subscription, \$1.20. Given free for 2 new subscriptions at \$1.00 each.

Exactly half actual size.

PREMIUM QUEENS

These are untested, standard-bred, Italian Queens, reports of which have been highly satisfactory. They are active breeders, and produce good workers.

Sent only after May 1st. Orders booked any time for 1908 queens. Safe delivery guaranteed. Price, 90 cents each, 6 for \$4.50, or 12 for \$8.50. One queen with a year's subscription, \$1.60. Free for 2 new \$1 subscriptions.



HUMOROUS BEE POST-CARDS



O WON'T YOU BEE MY MONEY,
AND CHEER THIS LONELY HEARTY
FOR I WOULD HUG YOU ALL THE TIME,
AND WE WOULD NEVER PART

A "Teddy Bear" on good terms with everybody including the bees swarming out of the old-fashioned "skep." Size 3 1/4 x 5 1/4, printed in four colors. Blank space 1 1/4 x 3 inches is for writing. Prices—3, postpaid, 10 cents; 10 for 25 cents. Ten with a year's subscription, \$1.10. 6 given free for one \$1.00 subscription.

BOOKS FOR BEE-KEEPERS

Forty Years Among the Bees, by Dr. C. C. Miller.—334 pages, bound in handsome cloth, with gold letters and design, illustrated with 112 beautiful half-tone pictures, taken by Dr. Miller. It is a good, live story of successful bee-keeping by one of the masters, and shows just how Dr. Miller works with bees. Price alone, \$1.00. With a year's subscription, \$1.75. GIVEN FREE for 3 new subscriptions at \$1.00 each.

Advanced Bee-Culture, by W. Z. Hutchinson.—The author is a practical and helpful writer. 230 pages; bound in cloth, beautifully illustrated. Price alone, \$1.20. With a year's subscription, \$1.90. GIVEN FREE for 3 new subscriptions at \$1.00 each.

ABC & XYZ of Bee Culture, by A. I. & E. R. Root.—Over 500 pages, describing everything pertaining to the care of honey-bees. 400 engravings. Bound in cloth, price alone, \$1.50. With a year's subscription, \$2.25. GIVEN FREE for 5 new subscriptions at \$1.00 each.

Scientific Queen-Rearing, as Practically Applied, by G. M. Doolittle.—How the very best queens are reared. Bound in cloth and illustrated. Price alone, \$1.00. With a year's subscription, \$1.50. GIVEN FREE for 2 new subscriptions at \$1.00 each. In leatherette binding, price alone, 75 cents. With a year's subscription, \$1.25. GIVEN FREE for 2 new subscriptions, \$1.00 each.

Bee-Keepers' Guide, or Manual of the Apiary, by Prof. A. J. Cook.—This book is instructive, helpful, interesting, thoroughly practical and scientific. It also contains anatomy and physiology of bees. 544 pages, 236 illustrations. Bound in cloth. Price alone, \$1.20. With a year's subscription, \$1.90. GIVEN FREE for 4 new subscriptions at \$1.00 each.

Langstroth on the Honey-Bee, revised by Dadant.—This classic has been entirely rewritten. Fully illustrated. No apiarian library is complete without this standard work by "The Father of American Bee-Culture." 520 pages, bound in cloth. Price alone, \$1.20. With a year's subscription, \$2.00. GIVEN FREE for 4 new subscriptions at \$1.00 each.

The Honey-Money Stories.—64-page booklet of short, bright items about honey. Has 33 fine illustrations, and 3 bee-songs. Its main object is to interest people in honey as a daily table article. Price 25 cents. With a year's subscription, \$1.10. GIVEN FREE for one new subscription at \$1.00. Three copies for 50 cents; or the 3 with a year's subscription, \$1.30; or the 3 copies GIVEN FREE for 2 new subscriptions at \$1.00 each.

Amerikanische Bienenzucht, by Hans Buschbater. Is a bee-keepers' handbook of 138 pages, which is just what our German friends will want. It is fully illustrated and neatly bound in cloth. Price alone, \$1.00. With a year's subscription, \$1.70. GIVEN FREE for 3 new subscriptions at \$1.00 each.

THE EMERSON BINDER

A stiff board outside like a book-cover with cloth back. Will hold easily 3 volumes (36 numbers) of the American Bee Journal. Makes reference easy, preserves copies from loss, dust and mutilation. Price, postpaid, 75 cents. With a year's subscription, \$1.50. GIVEN FREE for 2 new subscriptions at \$1.00 each.

WOOD BINDER

Holds 3 volumes. Has wood back but no covers. Price, postpaid, 20 cents. With a year's subscription \$1.10. GIVEN FREE for one new subscription at \$1.00.

BEE-HIVE CLOCK

A few of these handsome "bronze-metal" clocks left. Base 10 1/2 inches wide by 8 3/4 inches high. Design is a straw skep with clock face in middle. Keeps excellent time, durable and reliable. Weight, boxed, 4 pounds. You pay express charges. Price, \$1.50. With a year's subscription, \$2.25. GIVEN FREE for 5 new subscriptions at \$1.00 each.

American Bee Journal

Gleanings in Bee - Culture for 1910-11

This is a busy world full of busy people. It is impossible to read all the good literature that is published on bees, to say nothing about the general literature on other subjects. In order to help out those who are cramped for time we are entering upon a new department in journalism by introducing what we call—

Moving Pictures of Prominent Bee Men at Work.

These will consist of a series of photographs showing some of the best apiarists in the country at work among their bees. Each little step and their manner of handling from the time of putting the bees into winter quarters to the time of taking off the crop the following season, will be shown. Each of these separate poses is numbered consecutively, and all the busy reader will have to do is to take a rapid glance at these pictures. Then, if he is interested and desires to know more about it, he can read the descriptive matter that goes with the pictures.

How these Moving Pictures were Obtained.

We sent a special representative, equipped with the finest Graflex curtain-shutter camera with an imported lens, to the apiaries of two or three of the prominent bee-keepers. A series of photographs were taken at each of their yards. For example, we have something like one hundred different pictures showing **E. D. Townsend among his bees**, and just how he performs some of the tricks of the trade, that it is practically impossible to describe on a printed page. We also have something like one hundred photographs showing that prince of fancy comb-honey production, **Mr. S. D. House, among his bees**. While he could write a volume telling how he produces fancy comb honey, nothing would begin to show just how he proceeds so well as a series of pictures, showing each successive step. Besides all this, Mr. House will be shown in the act of performing other tricks of the trade.

Irving Kenyon, one of Mr. House's pupils, will also show a scheme for screening a honey-house; how to open the screen door when the hands and arms are loaded down with supers or hives.

Mr. E. M. Gibson, of Jamul, Cal., and Mr. O. B. Metcalf, of

Mesilla Park, N. M., will also furnish us moving pictures of their work among their bees.

Besides these special illustrated articles we shall have the usual grist of general bee-matter departments and other ordinary illustrated matter, all of which will make Gleanings for the coming year the brightest and best it has ever been.

Our Special Inducements.

To get old subscribers to renew early, so as not to have any lapse in their journals we will make this special offer, to send half a pound of yellow-sweet-clover seed, *Melilotus indica*, postpaid. Do not forget that in order to get this seed **free you must send \$1.00 before your subscription expires.**

To encourage old subscribers to secure new ones, we will send a one-pound package postpaid, of this yellow-sweet-clover seed to every one who will send us \$1.00 for a new subscriber.

Yellow Sweet Clover—*Melilotus Indica*. What is It?

This, we believe, is a very remarkable honey-plant. We have been fortunate, we believe, in securing all the seed obtainable in the United States, and **we now have on hand something like a carload.** The yellow sweet clover that we have to offer has all the appearance, so far as leaf and blossom are concerned, of the white clover *Melilotus alba*, except that the plants do not grow quite so tall, and that the blossoms are yellow. **It is an annual, grows readily from seed, and blooms the first season, and much earlier than the other variety of yellow sweet clover, *Melilotus officinalis*, and much earlier than the ordinary white sweet clover.** It is, therefore, a very valuable forage plant to introduce. Sweet clover, whether yellow or white, is coming to be recognized by prominent agriculturists all over the country as being most valuable for stock almost the equal of alfalfa. It has the advantage over alfalfa that it will grow anywhere; and after it has inoculated the soil it will then be possible to grow alfalfa or anything else.

Do Not Delay Ordering.

While we obtained a large quantity of seed, do not make the mistake of waiting too long; for by the time our subscription season fully opens up we expect to be swamped with orders.

The A. I. Root Co., Medina, Ohio.

BETTER FRUIT

The best fruit growers' illustrated monthly published in the world. Devoted exclusively to modern and progressive fruit growing and marketing. Northwestern methods get fancy prices, and growers net \$200 to \$1000 per acre. One Dollar per year. Sample copies free.

Better Fruit Publishing Co. HOOD RIVER, OREGON.

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LEWIS BEEWARE — Shipped Promptly

— SEND FOR CATALOG —

Early-Order Discounts : —Sept. to Oct. 15th, 5%; Oct. 15th to Dec. 1st, 4%; Dec. 1st to Jan. 15, 3%; Jan. 15th to March 1st, 2%; March 1st to April 1st, 1%.

Applies to all except Honey-Packages.

Extracted Honey for Sale,
and Wanted

Beeswax Wanted.
28c Cash—30c Trade,

ARND HONEY & BEE-SUPPLY CO. NOT INC.

(Successors to the York Honey & Bee-Supply Co.)

H. M. ARND, Proprietor.

148 West Superior St., CHICAGO, ILL.

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I Will Tell You How to Make Your Hens Lay All Winter

Get into the 150 to 250 eggs a year a hen class. Make your hens winter layers when prices are high. You can do it the Humphrey Way. Send for book, "The Golden Egg" and Egg-making facts on the Humphrey H. H. Cutter and other Humphrey Poultry Helps. HUMPHREY, Amber St. Factory, Joliet, Ill.

Please mention Am. Bee Journal when writing.

FENCE Strongest Made

Made of High Carbon Double Strength Coiled Wire. Heavily Galvanized to prevent rust. Have no agents. Sell at factory prices on 30 days' free trial. We pay all freight. 37 heights of farm and poultry fence. Catalog Free.

COILED SPRING FENCE CO.
Box 89 Winchester, Indiana.

Please mention Am. Bee Journal when writing.

Engravings for Sale.

We are accumulating quite a large stock of bee-yard engravings and other pictures used from time to time in the American Bee Journal. No doubt many of them could be used by bee-keepers in their local newspapers, on their letterheads, on souvenir cards, or in other profitable or interesting ways. If we can sell them it will help us to pay for others that we are constantly having made and using in these columns.

We do not have a catalog or printed list of the engravings, but if you will let us know just which you want we will be pleased to quote you a very low price, postpaid. Just look through the copies of the Bee Journal and make your selection. Then write to us.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.

146 West Superior Street, - CHICAGO, ILL.

Please mention Am. Bee Journal when writing.

American Bee Journal

CAPON TOOLS



CAPONS bring the largest profits—100 per cent more than other poultry. Caponizing is easy and soon learned. Progressive poultrymen use

PILLING CAPONIZING SETS

Postpaid \$2.50 per set with free instructions. The convenient, durable, ready-for-use kind. Best material. We also make Poultry Marker 25c, Gape Worm Extractor 25c, French Killing Knife 50c. Capon Book Free. G. P. Pilling & Son Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Please mention Am. Bee Journal when writing.

Celluloid Queen-Buttons

These are very pretty things for bee-keepers or honey-sellers to wear on their coats-lapels. They often serve to introduce the subject of honey, which might frequently lead to a sale.

NOTE.—One bee-keeper writes: "I have every reason to believe that it would be a very good idea for every bee-keeper to wear one (of these buttons), as it will cause people to ask questions about the busy bee, and many a conversation thus started wind up with the sale of more or less honey; at any rate it would give the bee-keeper a superior opportunity to enlighten many a person in regard to honey and bees."

The picture shown above is a reproduction of a motto queen-button that we offer to bee-keepers. It has a pin on the underside to fasten it.

PRICES—by mail—1 for 6 cts.; 2 for 10 cts.; or 6 for 25 cts. Address,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.
146 West Superior Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Bee-Keepers

Here is a bargain in No. 2

4 1/4 x 4 1/4 1-Piece 2-Beeway Sections
\$3.25 per 1000. Plain, 25c less.

Send your order to-day. Also write for Catalog.

AUG. LOTZ & CO.,

BOYD, WIS.

Please mention Am. Bee Journal when writing.

Bee-Supplies

Distributor of Lewis' Bee-Supplies at Factory Prices in Iowa. Also Red Clover and Leather-Colored Italian Queens; and the Folding Berry Boxes, and the old-style Boxes.

Beeswax wanted. Send for Catalog.

W. J. McCARTY, Emmetsburg, Iowa
Please mention Am. Bee Journal when writing.

Are You Looking for a Bargain? If so, here it is:

100 Colonies of Bees, 8-frame, 1 1/2-story hives, in good shape for winter. No disease. All go for \$300.00, or in lots of 10 at \$3.00 per colony. Bees near Argentina, Ark. Don't let this chance slip. It is a bargain.

W. J. Littlefield, Little Rock, Ark.

WANTED.—Thousands of both new and renewal subscriptions for the American Bee Journal during its Golden Jubilee Year. Why not each present regular subscriber send in one or two new subscriptions during the next 30 days?



DOOLITTLE'S "Scientific Queen-Rearing"



This is G. M. Doolittle's master-piece on rearing the best of queens in perfect accord with Nature's way. It is for the amateur and the veteran in bee-keeping. The A. I. Root Co., who ought to know, say this about Doolittle's queen-rearing book:

"It is practically the only comprehensive book on queen-rearing now in print. It is looked upon by many as the foundation of modern methods of rearing queens wholesale."

Mr. Doolittle's book also gives his method of producing comb honey, and the care of same; his management of swarming, weak colonies, etc. It is a book of 124 pages, and is mailed at the following prices: Bound in cloth, \$1.00; bound in leatherette, 75 cents.

Special Clubbing Offer

We offer a cloth-bound copy of this book with the American Bee Journal one year—both for \$1.50; or a copy of the leatherette-bound edition, with the American Bee Journal one year—both for \$1.25. The cloth-bound book given free for getting 3 new subscribers at \$1. each; or the leatherette-bound copy given for 2 new subscribers.

Every bee-keeper should have a copy of Mr. Doolittle's book, as he is one of the standard authorities of the world on the subject of queen-rearing and everything else connected with bee-keeping and honey-production.

George W. York & Co.,

Chicago, Ill.

HAND-MADE SMOKERS

Extracts from Catalogs—1907:

Chas. Dadant & Son, Hamilton, Ill.—This is the Smoker we recommend above all others.

A. B. Lewis Co., Watertown, Wis.—We have sold these Smokers for a good many years and never received a single complaint.

A. I. Root Co., Medina, Ohio.—The cone fits inside of the cup so that the liquid creosote runs down inside of the smoker.

All Bingham Smokers are stamped on the tin, "Patented 1878, 1892, and 1903," and have all the new improvements.

Smoke Engine—largest smoker made.....	\$1.50—4	inch stove
Doctor—cheapest made to use	1.10—3 1/4	"
Conqueror—right for most apiaries	1.00—3	"
Large—lasts longer than any other90—2 1/4	"
Little Wonder—as its name implies65—2	"

The above prices deliver Smoker at your post-office free. We send circular if requested.

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This is one of the standard books on bee-culture, and ought to be in the library of every bee-keeper. Bound in substantial cloth, and has nearly 600 pages. Revised by that large, practical bee-keeper, so well known to all bee-dom—Mr. C. P. Dadant. Each topic is clearly and thoroughly explained, so that by following the instructions of this book one can not fail to be wonderfully helped on the way to success with bees.

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OUR new illustrated Trappers' Guide—yours free for the asking—is the biggest and most reliable guide published. Reveals valuable trapping secrets and the carefully guarded methods of successful trappers. What we tell you on Animal Bait is as important to any trapper as traps. Full directions on preparing skins for shipment and how to get the most money for them. This book will increase the catch of experienced trappers as well bring success to the inexperienced. The Game Laws of all the States and Canada are given in concise, unmistakable form, with the information you want shown at a glance. We will send you this book free if you write us before all the books are gone.

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Is designed particularly for farmers' use, but it will be found a time-saver and money-saver in nearly every household. It is not a novelty, but a practical hand-sewing machine for repairing shoes, harness, belts, carpets, rugs, tents, awnings, canvas of all kinds, gloves, mittens, saddles, etc.; you can also tie comforts. The Awl proper is grooved to contain the thread or waxed end, and the point being diamond shape will go through the thickest of leather, green or dry, any thickness.

The "Myers Awl" can be used with either straight or curved needle, both of which come with the outfit, and veterinarians will find it indispensable for sewing up wire cuts in stock. The "Myers Lock-Stitch Sewing Awl" is a necessity for the people; can be carried



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**MYERS
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in pocket or tool chest; nothing to lose, always ready to mend a rip or tear. Better than rivets because it is portable. Can be carried in mower or harvester tool-box, threshing kit, or anywhere. If you save one trip to town for mending, you are money ahead. Every farmer needs one, every man who teams needs one. It is the most practical hand-sewing machine for actual use ever devised. Put up with straight and curved needles, waxed thread, illustrated book of directions, and everything ready for use.

Our Special Offers of this Famous Sewing Awl.

We mail the MYERS LOCK-STITCH SEWING AWL for \$1.00; or club it with the American Bee Journal for one year—both for only \$1.60; or we will mail the AWL free as a premium for sending us only Two New Subscriptions to the American Bee Journal for one year, with \$2.00. Surely here is an article that will be very useful in every home. Address all orders to—

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With patent AIR-TIGHT SANITARY STOPPER is the Best and Cheapest Honey-Jar made. Sold only by

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Send 10 cents (half postage) for sample Jar, and catalog of WELL-BRED BEES, QUEENS, HIVES, etc.

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MARSHFIELD BEE-GOODS

FRIEND BEE-KEEPER—We are prepared to fill your orders for Sections. A large stock on hand. Also a Full Line of Bee-Supplies. We make prompt shipments.

MARSHFIELD MFG. CO.,

Marshfield, Wis.

IOWA—J. W. Bittenbender, Knoxville, Gregory & Son, Ottumwa.
KANSAS—S. C. Walker & Son, Smith Center.
MICHIGAN—Lengst & Koenig, 127 South 13th St., Saginaw, E. S.
S. D. Buell, Union City.
NEBRASKA—Collier Bee-Supply Co., Fairbury.
CANADA—N. H. Smith, Tilbury, Ont.

ARIZONA—H. W. Ryder, Phoenix.
MINNESOTA—Northwestern Bee-Supply Co., Harmony.
ILLINOIS—D. L. Durham, Kankakee.
OHIO—F. M. Hollowell Harrison.
TEXAS—White Mfg. Co., Blossom.
WISCONSIN—S. W. Hines Mercantile Co., Cumberland.
J. Gobeli, Glenwood.

We will pay 30 cents a pound for
Choice Quality Pure

BEESWAX

delivered New York, until further notice.

We are in the market for

HONEY

Both COMB and EXTRACTED. State quantity you have to offer, with all particulars.

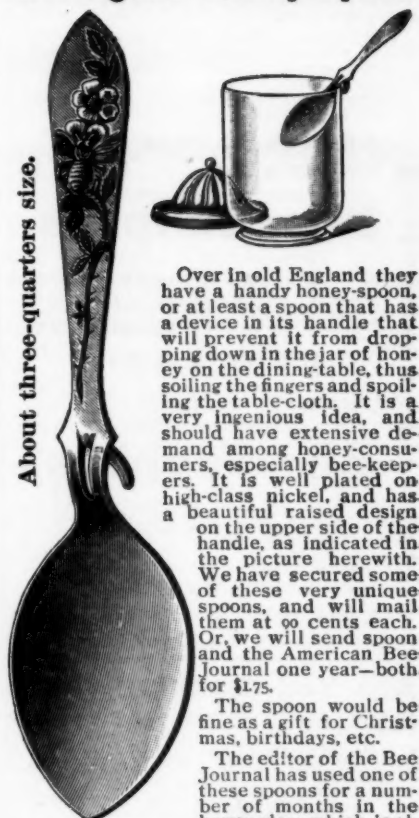
HILDRETH & SEGELKEN,

265-267 Greenwich St.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

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An English Honey-Spoon



About three-quarters size.

Over in old England they have a handy honey-spoon, or at least a spoon that has a device in its handle that will prevent it from dropping down in the jar of honey on the dining-table, thus soiling the fingers and spoiling the table-cloth. It is a very ingenious idea, and should have extensive demand among honey-consumers, especially bee-keepers. It is well plated on high-class nickel, and has a beautiful raised design on the upper side of the handle, as indicated in the picture herewith. We have secured some of these very unique spoons, and will mail them at 60 cents each. Or, we will send spoon and the American Bee Journal one year—both for \$1.75.

The spoon would be fine as a gift for Christmas, birthdays, etc.

The editor of the Bee Journal has used one of these spoons for a number of months in the honey-glass which is always on his table, and he would not like to be without this spoon again, as it is so convenient, and also unusual in this country. We can fill orders promptly now. You certainly would be pleased with this honey-spoon, and so would any one to whom you might present it. Send all orders to,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,

146 W. Superior St., - CHICAGO, ILL.

Honey and + Beeswax +

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The market remains firm at prices that have prevailed for the last month for both comb and extracted honey. The demand being nearly equal to the offerings which are unusual at this season of the year. A No. 1 to fancy white comb honey brings 17c per pound, with the lower grades from 10c less. Amber ranges from 12c to 15c, according to grade, flavor and cleanliness. Extracted, the white grades, 8c, with ambers from 7c to 8c, and the dark grade about 7c. Beeswax sells upon arrival at from 30c to 32c, according to cleanliness and color. **R. A. BURNETT & CO.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The demand is good for comb honey, principally for No. 1 and fancy white, while the dark grades are rather dragging. Receipts have been quite heavy of late, and are likely to continue so for some time to come. We quote fancy white at 15c, with exceptional lots at 16c; No. 1, 14c; No. 2, 12c to 13c; dark and mixed, 10c to 12c, according to quality. Extracted in good demand at unchanged prices. Beeswax steady at 30c. **HILDRETH & SEGELKEN.**

KANSAS CITY, MO., Oct. 28.—The supply of comb honey is liberal, and the demand only fair; supply of extracted is light, and demand good. We quote: No. 1 white comb, 24 section cases, per case, \$1.25; No. 2, \$1.00; No. 1 amber, \$1.00; No. 2 amber, \$2.75. Extracted, white, per lb., 7c to 7½c; amber, 6c to 7c. Beeswax, 25c to 28c. **C. C. CLEMONS PRODUCE CO.**

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17.—The demand for all kinds of honey is very good. Comb honey sells about as fast as the shipments arrive. The fancy grade sells readily to the grocers at 16c to 17½c; No. 1, 15c to 16½c. For white extracted honey in 60-lb. cans we are getting 8½c to 10c, according to quality and quantity. Amber in barrels at 5½c to 7½c, according to

quality and quantity. The above prices are the selling prices. For beeswax we are paying from 28c to 30c a lb. for choice bright yellow free from dirt, delivered here.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—Fancy and No. 1 white comb honey, 15c to 16c. Fancy white extracted, 10c to 11c. Beeswax, 30c. **BLAKE-LEE CO.**

DENVER, Sept. 16.—We quote new comb honey in a jobbing way as follows: Strictly No. 1 white, per case of 24 sections, \$3.60; No. 1 light amber, \$3.35; No. 2, \$3.15. Extracted honey, white, 8½c per lb.; light amber, 7½c; strained, 6½c. We pay 25c per lb. for average yellow beeswax delivered here. **THE COLO. HONEY-PRODUCERS ASS'N.**
F. RAUCHFUSS, Mgr.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, Oct. 20.—Honey is in fair demand. For No. 1 to fancy white comb, producers should receive 15c to 16c, and for best white extracted 8½c to 9c, delivered here. Prices in small lots to retail grocers, run 2c to 3c higher than these figures on comb, and 1c to 1½c on extracted. For beeswax, producers are offered 28c cash, 30c in trade. In wholesale quantities beeswax brings 32c to 35c, according to amount ordered. **EDMUND W. PEIRCE.**

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.—The market on comb honey is very firm, prices ranging in a wholesale way from \$1.75 to \$4.00 per case for No. 1 and fancy. Off grades are not wanted at any price. Amber in barrels is selling at 7c; in cans, 7½c to 8c. White extracted honey in 60-lb. cans, 8c to 10c. California light amber, 8½c. Beeswax is in fair demand at \$32 per 100 lbs.

These are our selling prices, not what we are paying. **C. H. W. WEBER & CO.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 28.—The demand for best grades of white honey is brisk. Jobbers are offering fancy white comb at 18c; No. 1 white at 17c. Finest extracted at 11c, with some slight reductions on quantity lots. It is to be presumed that producers are being paid about 2 cents less, per pound, than above prices. Amber honey is in poor demand here. Producers of beeswax are being paid 28 cents cash, or 30 cents in exchange for merchandise. **WALTER S. POWDER.**

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Years of Experience in the manufacture of

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Will send shipping-tags, when you write asking for quotations.

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FALCONER, N. Y. (near Jamestown)

The same place for nearly Forty Years, only we now get our mail at the post-office a few doors from our Factory.

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Wanted—Old Combs and Slumgum. Will work it for half and pay 30 cents a pound for your share of wax. **A. A. LYONS,**
8A12t Rt. 5, Box 88, Ft. Collins, Colo.
Please mention Am. Bee Journal when writing.

HONEY WANTED

When you have any to offer, let US hear from you.

If it is Comb Honey, state how it is put up, and the grade;

If it is Extracted, mail us a Sample and state your lowest price delivered Cincinnati.

We can use any amount, and are always in the market

C. H. W. Weber & Co.

2146 Central Avenue,

Cincinnati, Ohio

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in pocket or tool chest; nothing to lose, always ready to mend a rip or tear. Better than rivets because it is portable. Can be carried in mower or harvester tool-box, threshing kit, or anywhere. If you save one trip to town for mending, you are money ahead. Every farmer needs one, every man who teams needs one. It is the most practical hand-sewing machine for actual use ever devised. Put up with straight and curved needles, waxed thread, illustrated book of directions, and everything ready for use.

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FRIEND BEE-KEEPER—We are prepared to fill your orders for **Sections**. A large stock on hand. Also a **Full Line of Bee-Supplies**. We make prompt shipments.

MARSHFIELD MFG. CO.,

Marshfield, Wis.

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KANSAS—S. C. Walker & Son, Smith Center.
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S. D. Buell, Union City.
NEBRASKA—Collier Bee-Supply Co., Fairbury.
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American Bee Journal

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W. T. FALCONER MFG. CO.

FALCONER, N. Y. (near Jamestown)

The same place for nearly Forty Years, only we now get our mail at the post-office a few doors from our Factory.

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If it is Comb Honey, state how it is put up, and the grade;

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We can use any amount, and are always in the market

C. H. W. Weber & Co.

2146 Central Avenue,

Cincinnati, Ohio

BEE-KEEPERS OF THE NORTH

BEE-KEEPERS OF THE WEST

Is Your crop of White clover Honey Short? We can furnish you

ALFALFA HONEY

Both White and Water-White. Finest Quality. Prices quoted by return mail, and Shipments made Promptly.

BEESWAX wanted for Cash or in Exchange for Bee-Supplies.

Beeswax Worked for you into

Dadant's Foundation

Best by Test. Let us send you proof.

Early Order Discounts now offered for Cash.

Satisfaction Always Guaranteed.

DADANT & SONS, Hamilton, Illinois.

BEE-KEEPERS OF THE EAST

BEE-KEEPERS OF THE SOUTH



Are our **Specialty**. We furnish such extensive bee-keepers as E. D. Townsend and others. Consider getting your bees into **Protection Hives** this Fall. Give us list of Goods wanted.

A. G. WOODMAN CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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50,000 Copies "Honey as a Health-Food" To Help Increase the Demand for Honey

We have had printed an edition of over 50,000 copies of the 16-page pamphlet on "Honey as a Health-Food." It is envelope size, and just the thing to create a local demand for honey.

The first part of it contains a short article on "Honey as Food," written by Dr. C. C. Miller. It tells where to keep honey, how to liquefy it, etc. The last is devoted to "Honey Cooking Recipes" and "Remedies Using Honey." It should be widely circulated by those selling honey. The more the people are educated on the value and uses of honey as a food, the more honey they will buy.

Prices, prepaid—Sample copy for a 2-cent stamp; 50 copies for 90 cents; 100 copies for \$1.50; 250 copies for \$3.00; 500 for \$5.00; or 1000 for \$9.00. Your business card printed free at the bottom of front page on all orders for 100 or more copies.

Address all orders to

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,

Chicago, Ill.

Sweet Clover Seed!

Sweet Clover is rapidly becoming one of the most useful things that can be grown on the farm. Its value as a honey-plant is well known to bee-keepers, but its worth as a forage-plant and also as an enricher of the soil are not so widely known. However, Sweet Clover is coming to the front very fast these days. Some years ago it was considered as a weed by those who knew no better. The former attitude of the enlightened farmer today is changing to a great respect for and appreciation of Sweet Clover,

both as a food for stock and as a valuable fertilizer for poor and worn out soils.

There are two kinds of Sweet Clover. One is the White variety which grows sometimes as tall as 6 to 7 feet. The other is the Yellow, which grows perhaps as high as 2 to 3 feet. The latter blooms from 3 to 4 weeks ahead of the White, which (the White) begins blooming in the latitude of Chicago about July 1st, and continues in profuse bloom until frost kills it off. It is one of the best nectar-yielders known, and the honey produced from it is second to none.

The seed can be sown any time from now until next April or May. From 18 to 20 pounds per acre of the unhulled seed is

about the right quantity to sow. The seed is not yet as plentiful as it might be, for the reason that a good many who could gather it don't know its value, or that there is a demand for it sufficient to pay for the work of harvesting, threshing, etc. We, however, have been able to secure a quantity of the unhulled White Sweet Clover Seed, which unhulled is considered the best for sowing, by those who have had the longest experience with it. We can ship promptly at the following prices:

Postpaid, 1 pound for 30 cents, or 2 pounds for 50 cents. By express or freight, f. o. b. Chicago—5 pounds for \$1.00; 10 pounds for \$1.75; 25 pounds for \$4.00; 50 pounds for \$7.50; or 100 pounds for \$12.00.

If wanted by freight, it will be necessary to add 50 cents more for cartage to the above prices on each order.

If seed is desired of the Yellow Sweet Clover, add 5 cents per pound to the above prices.

Address all orders to,

Arnd Honey & Bee-Supply Co.,

148 W. Superior St., CHICAGO, ILL.

A Bargain in Glass Jars!

Because we have more than we want we are going to offer some all-white, flint glass jars, with no lettering, and which are up-to-date for less than their real value.

The pound size can be used with either corks or paper discs. The latter are much cheaper, and really more desirable than corks. With paper discs (the most perfect stopper known), we will make the price only \$3.40 per gross.

The small size holds 5 ounces of honey, and it is known to the trade as the "dime jar." The regular price of this size with corks is \$3.25 per gross; but we will let them go at \$2.25 per gross.

The foregoing are real bargains for any one who uses glass honey-jars.

Jars will be shipped direct from Pittsburg, Pa., but address all orders to,

SNYDER BEE & HONEY CO.

KINGSTON, N. Y.

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